

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1924—VOL. XVI, NO. 143

FIVE CENTS A COPY

AMERICAN COLLEGE YOUTH REPUDIATES BUTLER WET VIEWS

Decreased Drinking Reported in 128 Colleges—107 Show Respect for Dry Law Increasing

DRINKING ON CAMPUS NO LONGER "SMART"

Survey of 224 Institutions Shows That Student Demands Enforcement, Not Modification

Enforcement—not modification—is the student demand on prohibition in the colleges of the United States. This, despite the further pronouncements of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, is the inescapable conclusion which the facts of the college survey by The Christian Science Monitor, the final results of which are published today, prove. The statement made yesterday by Dr. Charles W. Eliot that "the prohibitory legislation is being better and better enforced" is, according to the latest declaration of Dr. Butler, "refuted by all the evidence."

Yet, among 224 American colleges, only five, according to these latest figures, uphold Dr. Butler's claim that drinking has increased, while 128 refute his contention by asserting that prohibition has decreased drinking. Dr. Butler asserts, further, that prohibition is "demoralizing our public and our private life." Yet in these 224 leading American institutions of higher learning, 107 declare that respect for the law has been increased by prohibition, only 14 take the Butler point of view, while 97 institutions report they have never been troubled with this problem.

Dr. Butler's final assumption, that the prohibition law cannot be enforced and that public opinion is not demanding its enforcement, meets a similar refutation from America's colleges. Thus 184 colleges believe in the enforcement of the present law, and only 15 support Dr. Butler, while in 24 institutions an accurate report was considered impossible.

Time-Worn Argument

At no point is college opinion, as brought out by the Monitor survey, more determined than in its support of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. The widely heralded statements of the wets that the Amendment was enacted at a time when a great number of voters were out of the country and, consequently, does not reflect the convictions of the American people are not taken seriously among college students.

At a recent conference in Washington of college and university students in behalf of observance of laws and good citizenship, the representatives of 85 colleges and universities from 25 states expressed the student answer to the particular wet argument. It follows:

There are abroad widespread misstatements that the Eighteenth Amendment was made part of our Federal Constitution by illegal means; it appears that a restatement of some of the facts leading to that amendment is necessary at the present time.

The Constitution of the United States provides specifically the way in which amendments may be made:

(a) Proposed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, and by a majority vote of the House of Representatives of three-fourths of the states.

(b) Proposed by the national House of Representatives by two-thirds vote, and by a majority vote of the Senate of three-fourths of the states.

(c) Ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, and by a majority vote of the House of Representatives of three-fourths of the states.

The Eighteenth Amendment was adopted in exactly the way the 17 preceding amendments were adopted.

2. The United States House of Representatives on Dec. 17, 1917, proposed the Prohibition Amendment, 262 to 128.

3. The United States House of Representatives on Dec. 17, 1917, proposed the Prohibition Amendment, 262 to 128.

4. In regard to the statement that the Eighteenth Amendment was rushed through when a large number of our voters were overseas, it might be well to point out that the Congress which proposed this amendment was elected, with the prohibition amendment as the dominant issue, November, 1916, five months before the United States entered the war.

5. When the Prohibition Amendment was presented to Congress, Dec. 17, 1917, only a few scattered units, for the most part of the regular army, had been sent overseas. From Jan. 8, 1918, to Jan. 19, 1918, thirty-six (36) states (the necessary three-fourths, prohibition effective one year thereafter) ratified the amendment, with a combined vote of 408 to 829.

6. Since ratification by the necessary 36 states, ten (10) more states have ratified with a combined vote of 1015 to 416.

7. The only states that have not ratified are Rhode Island and Connecticut.

8. The movement that resulted in the Eighteenth Amendment began in 1851, when the first states adopted Prohibition, 72 years ago. It had been discussed from the pulpit and from the lecture platform since 1800.

9. When the United States entered the war, twenty-six (26) states had voted dry and over eighty-five per cent (85 per cent) of our area, inhabited by more than sixty million (60,000,000) people, was "dry" territory.

10. No other amendment of the Federal Constitution, not even the one abolishing slavery, was ever discussed so widely and continuously through so long a stretch of years, and no other amendment was ever adopted so overwhelmingly.

In view of the foregoing facts, it seems to this conference that the Eighteenth Amendment was passed in a legal and ethical manner, with ample opportunity for all parties con-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Chaste White Slopes of Lofty Rainier Dominating the Washington Horizon



STANDING SERENELY UNAWARE OF A CONTROVERSY ABOUT ITS NAME.

POLES PLAN PORT TO RIVAL DANZIG

Contracts Let to Enable Gdengen, to Become Trade Center

By Special Cable

WARSAW, May 14.—The relations between Poland and the Free City of Danzig have become more strained during the last few weeks. The Polish newspapers are calling for a more energetic policy against Danzig and it is asserted in Danzig itself that the Polish Government is in the habit of sending officers of the Polish army to work in Danzig as customs and other officials, so that they may understand local conditions when Poland tries to capture Danzig by force.

The Danzig-Polish friction is being increased by efforts to build up the Polish port at Gdengen, some 15 miles west of Danzig. An important contract for the construction of the port there, with a capacity of 2,500,000 tons shipping, was signed a few weeks ago with a French firm, and the Danzig citizens are clamoring in consequence for the withdrawal of port facilities to Poles in the port of Danzig.

Some 750 Polish emigrant families have just embarked on the S. S. Boulogne at Gdengen and this fact is given as the reason why the proposed Polish munitions depot near Danzig, over which there has been a lengthy conference, should be forbidden and should be constructed on the Polish territory of Gdengen. Gdengen is at present the little more than a seaside resort on the edge of a shallow sea, and can only be developed as a port at considerable expense. The contract provides for its completion in two years, payment being spread over six years. The relations between Poland and its neighbors, therefore, show little signs of improvement despite Mr. Grabek's promises of better treatment for the national minorities in Poland, the main cause for hostility and friction. The Counselor of the Polish legation in London, speaking there recently, tried to pour oil on the troubled waters by declaring Gdengen is in no sense a rival, but a complement to Danzig. Contrary to what appears from the preceding account, he declared further, that the relations between Poland and Danzig had lately been much improved.

DRIVE TO RENAME MT. RAINIER ACITATES NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Tacoma, Wash., Citing Capt. Rainier's Fight on Colonies, Would Endow Lofty Peak With City's Name

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Shall Mt. Rainier, a dominating feature in the glorious scenery of the State of Washington, become Mt. Tacoma? That is the question that is agitating Washingtonians and causing great activity among representatives of the proponents and opponents of the change at the Capitol these days.

Why change? Residents of the city of Tacoma and their partisans say because Rainier was the name of a British admiral who fought against the American colonies and because Tacoma is a beautiful Indian name.

Citizens of Seattle and others outside the Tacoma sphere of influence scornfully retort, "If you will not have the name Rainier, what is to become of all the other natural features named for Englishmen of the period who fought for their country?" Also they assert that Tacoma is not an Indian name but a limitation of the guttural sound meaning "white" which the Indians applied to this and other mountains.

The plain facts seem to be that when Captain John Vancouver sailed into Puget Sound 132 years ago this month he looked at the magnificent range of mountains spread out before him and called the northernmost peak Mt. Baker and the southern Mt. Rainier after fellow officers and named Puget Sound, Elliot Bay and Vashon Island after others of his friends in the British service.

C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, got a bill in favor of the change through the Senate, Wesley L. Jones (R.), the other Senator from Washington, not being present. It is now hung up in a House Committee, and it is to prevent its being passed by the House that the friends of Mount Rainier are now working.

BRITISH LABOR MAY INCREASE DOLE FOR WORKERS' HOUSES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 14.—The movement for providing more and cheaper houses for British workers received a further impetus with the Labor Government's decision today, previously foreshadowed, to supplement measures taken by their predecessors in this direction. At present the Government contributes £6 per annum for 20 years toward the cost of every worker's house of approved pattern built. The Government is now discussing proposals to increase this subsidy to £9 per annum for 40 years. It is also actively negotiating with the building contractors to speed up construction with a view to the provision of workers' houses at a reasonable rental, which now have become practically unavailable.

Mr. Wheatley, the Minister of Commons today.

Health yesterday presided at a conference here between members of Parliament of all political parties and representatives of the National Committee of the Building Industry and the Building Materials, Manufacturers' and Suppliers' Committee, when an informal discussion took place. The questions debated included the Labor Government's proposals for confining the increase in the supply of building operatives to the admission of apprentices only, as against the opposition demand for the admission of adults, and especially of ex-soldiers; also of the value of a trade guarantee offered for keeping down the prices of home materials, subject to restrictions upon the use of foreign articles.

Mr. Wheatley is to make a statement on the whole subject in the House of Commons today.

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American Aid Brings Peace to Honduras

TEGUZIGALPA, Honduras, May 14.—Peace and order have been brought about throughout the country in consequence of the agreement arrived at by the warring political factions with the aid of America. The losses caused by fighting are estimated at \$30,000,000. In compliance with the Amapala Pact, President Tosta has formed a new Cabinet composed of members of the political parties which took part in last year's presidential campaign. A decree has been issued granting unconditional amnesty.

NEW BRIDGE REPAIR BILL ADVOCATED

Measure Affecting Harvard Structure Calls for Expenditure of \$600,000

Another Harvard Bridge bill has just been placed before the Massachusetts Legislature for action at the present session, which should be brought to an end within the next three weeks if the leaders of both parties have anything to say in the matter. The House Ways and Means Committee yesterday reported a new measure for the Harvard bridge which provides for repairs at a total estimated cost of \$600,000.

Other bills before the Legislature have called for the expenditure of as much as \$7,000,000 for the work. Still others have made plans for the outlay of some \$2,300,000, while that offered last week by William D. Lancaster, Representative of Dorchester, would have entailed an expense to the State and the cities of Boston and Cambridge of some \$1,200,000.

Meets Finance Board Views

The bill reported favorably yesterday comes the closest to being in accord with the proposition advanced by the Boston Finance Commission about three years ago, when James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, first advanced the \$7,000,000 Harvard Bridge improvement measure. The Curley plan called for making an island in the Charles River basin in midstream, the erection of a great memorial hall on this island, the building of a campaign of majestic proportions, and the construction of a great bridge over the Charles between Boston and Cambridge that should be an architectural monument.

Opposition on many sides to Mayor Curley's impressive plan led the Boston Finance Commission to devise what is called nothing more nor less than a makeshift measure and one that would enable the State and the cities most concerned—Boston and Cambridge—to give deliberate study of the problem as well as to set aside sufficient money for construction work on any proposition of real magnitude and merit such as those who are most deeply interested in the matter say will eventually be adopted.

After a careful examination of the Harvard Bridge by the Boston Finance Commission's consulting engineer, Guy C. Emerson, the commission reported to the legislature and to the Mayor of Boston that the bridge was so strongly constructed as to admit of being repaired and placed in condition to last safely and well for at least 10 years and that with a comparatively small expenditure.

When the commission made its examination of the historic structure, it was found that the concrete piers are built on solid pile construction below the water and that the basic structure of the bridge is staunch and adequate for the purpose. The reconstruction of the Cottage Farm Bridge and the building of a Dartmouth Street Bridge, something it is generally agreed upon at the State House must be done, the Harvard Bridge will be well able to care for all the traffic demands. Those studying the situation at the State House this year decided that the plans of the Finance Commission would offer a present solution of the problem and permit ample time in which to devise adequately for the future.

Girders Changes Proposed

The present bridge construction is said to be faulty in that the girders spanning the stream are not joined together on the piers but in the center of the spans between the piers. The slight yielding under heavy loads passes

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

N. E. A. CONDEMNS DR. BUTLER'S STAND

Does Not Represent Association, Says Secretary

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 14.—A telegram condemning the attitude of Nicholas Murray Butler and denying that he conveys the sentiments of the National Educational Association read here this morning at the Methodist General Conference was received with great applause from the delegates. It read as follows:

Nicholas Murray Butler does not represent the National Education Association in his utterances on prohibition nor is he the spokesman of the association on matters pertaining to the common schools. He recently charges public schools with the responsibility of lawlessness of the country which has greatly angered teachers and school authorities.

JOHN W. CRABTREE,

Executive Secretary of National Education Association.

LIGHT REIN ON INDIA URGED BY LIBERAL

By Special Cable

LONDON, May 14.—Increased responsibilities should be given Indian Ministers in matters where mistakes will do the least harm in the opinion of Sir Alfred Mond, British Liberal Member of Parliament who has recently returned after touring India. Sir Alfred stated this at the National Liberal Club here today, where he discussed political unrest in India which he attributed largely to unsatisfied Indian national self-consciousness.

He also said that important powers must be reserved for years to the British Government, and he thought Britain should make clear that in its government of India it is entitled "not to hostility and opposition but to reasonable co-operation."

AUSTRALIAN STRIKE SPREADS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic., May 14.—A more serious turn has been taken in the tramway strike, and a meeting of the executives of all transport unions has been called to consider a sympathetic strike.

World News in Brief

Dublin.—The labor disputes at the port of Dublin in 1923 are reflected in the shipping returns, which show a decrease of 137,954 tons in registered tonnage entering the port from across channel. Foreign trade, however, increased by 20,330 tons. Dublin imported 16,623 tons of bacon and exported only 5042 tons.

Dallas, Tex.—Removal of headquarters of the American Association of Wholesale Grocers from Jacksonville, Fla., to Washington, effective June 1, was unanimously decided upon at the annual convention of the association here.

Boston.—Massachusetts leads the Nation in newspaper reading, says Prof. G. S. Turnbull of the University of Oregon who has made a survey. New York, New Jersey and the New England states are the first in the United States in percentage of newspaper readers, with the Pacific coast states first in magazine reading and second in newspaper reading.

Washington.—Harlan Fiske Stone, United States Attorney-General, intends to direct the Bureau of Investigation, formerly in charge of William J. Burns, he announces.

Paris.—Prof. George Edmund de Schweinitz of Philadelphia was presented with a plaque in recognition of his eminent services to natural science, after a lecture yesterday before the congress of the French Ophthalmologic Society. The American specialist, who was given an ovation upon his appearance, was received by Dr. Henri Roger, dean of the faculty of medicine of the University of Paris, and was introduced by Dr. Dor of Lyons, president of the congress.

San Francisco (P).—Teaching as a profession for men is on the wane judging from the enrollment at the state teachers' college here. The college has 633 women and two men.

Washington.—The annual supply bill of the Department of Agriculture, carrying \$60,954,633, has been reported to the Senate. The total is \$11,886,820 under last year's appropriation but \$3,724,808, in excess of this year's estimates by the Budget Bureau.

Gothenburg, Sweden.—The opening of an American chamber of commerce, the first of its kind in Sweden, has been announced here. Its president is Eric Anderson of Gothenburg.

WAR DEPARTMENT MAKING PLANS TO MOBILIZE WEALTH

Officials Studying Precautions to Remove Profit From War, With It, the Incentive

CONGRESS MEANTIME TO LEGALIZE SYSTEM

Commission Expected to Report Favorably on Draft Powers for President in War

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 14.—While the House Committee on Military Affairs has voted to report a bill looking to the drafting of capital as well as men during war time, as advocated by The Christian Science Monitor, the War Department is going ahead with plans to mobilize industries necessary to successful prosecution of a war, it was indicated by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War.

That every precaution will be taken to prevent profiteering in the event of another war and thereby eliminate one incentive to war, is now apparent from activities in the Congress and the War Department. The resolution which the Military Affairs Committee voted to report provides for a commission to draft a comprehensive program for drafting capital as well as the young men of the land. It is described as a war preparedness measure, and also as a preventive of war in that it is designed to "take the profit out of war."

Obligations on Capital

"I do not see how any fair-minded person can oppose such a measure," said John J. McSwain (D.), Representative from South Carolina, a member of the Military Affairs Committee and sponsor of the resolution. He added: "Capital as well as men should assume its proper share of the burden of warfare. Capital is not as sacred as the young men of the land. Every precaution should be taken to prevent profiteering in war time. Announcement in advance that this is going to be done should deter many war propagandists."

Profiting by the experience of the last war, when prices of commodities were skyrocketed and huge profits were made by the so-called war industries, the War Department for many months has been planning to avoid the hasty methods of mobilization resorted to at the outbreak of the World War. Toward the end of the war considerable progress had been made in regulating industries, stabilizing prices and keeping in check the wage scale.

Congress Will Act

While the War Department is going ahead with its plans to mobilize industries, the movement in Congress is to enact legislation which will give the President the United States in time of war broad powers to draft capital, fix prices of commodities and equitably levy the burden of war. Most of the regulation of industries accomplished in the last war was through patriotic co-operation of the industries.

Secretary Weeks outlined the plans of the War Department to mobilize industry and the civilian population in the event of war, in the current issue of American Industries, the magazine of the National Association of Manufacturers. It is planned to have a test demonstration in September.

Defending the plan as a policy of preparedness, the Secretary says: "We know that adequate defense will soften the shock of war, make the transition less disturbing, minimize the costs and sacrifices, diminish over-bidding and short discounting, and make victory more certain and easier of attainment."

Industry Co-operating

The leaders of numerous industries, the professions and every branch of natural science are assisting. Committees of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers are studying the problems of certain strategic war materials. The American Railway Association has offered its help in working out the transportation problems and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in connection with communications problems.

The Iron and Steel Institute has made available all the resources of the steel industry for its special problems. Chemical, and other scientific associations are co-operating in their respective fields. The industrial mobilization plans are rapidly becoming those of all industries, through the War Department. Mr. Weeks explains his plans in part as follows:

The problem is not solved by saying to a factory that it is to produce such an article in such amounts. Transportation, labor, fuel and power are involved. It is important to know the source of raw materials, to find out if they are available in sufficient quantities in this country, where they can be procured if not, what steps should be taken to make certain they will be obtainable. This explains the War Department's interest and support of the dye and nitrate industries.

Panama Work Cited

One reason for fortifying the Panama Canal is because it is the key of the shortest and most direct route from the Chilean nitrate fields to American industrial centers. It explains the War Department's interest in sheep, for every soldier needs 60 yards of wool, and in cattle, for soldiers wear shoes and eat meat. For procurement purposes the United States had been divided into 14 districts, with headquarters in Boston, Bridgeport, New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Cleveland, Cincinnati and San Francisco, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

Each supply branch has indicated

to district chiefs its estimated needs. In some cases these have been distributed. As a result of this activity 6000 plants have been allocated. Most of them have been approached and know what they will be expected to manufacture in event of war.

The final goal is that on receipt of a telegram from the War Department each manufacturer will step to his safe, take out his contract, plans, specifications, schedules and begin production.

Plan for railway reserve regiments has been worked out by a prominent railroad official who served in France. These regiments are being organized according to railroad systems. This means an equitable distribution among all railroads and advance provision for each for their loss.

Women Leaders of 20 Countries to Hold Conference at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 14—Women leaders of the movement for peace in 20 foreign countries will meet with progressive American educators here Sunday to open a two weeks' course in the "Human Factors in Internationalism," offered to the general public by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. This summer school follows the congress of the league recently held in Washington, but will not duplicate the work of the congress as its function is entirely educational.

Miss Jane Addams, international president of the league, today announced to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor speakers who will give lectures and take part in round table discussions. Among foreign speakers at the summer school she named the following:

Frau Lotte Heller from Austria; Mme. Lucille de Jardin, Belgium; Mme. Marcelle Capy, France; Mme. Cara Volow, Bulgaria; Miss Wong, China; Miss Illova, Czechoslovakia; Miss Gustaf, Denmark; Miss Dorothy Evans, England; Fraulein Leyda Heymann, Germany; Dr. Jacobs, Holland; Mrs. Meller, Hungary; Mrs. Johnson, Ireland; Hiro Osahe, San, Japan; Senora Conde di Azila, Mexico; Frau Holvy, Norway; Miss Ramos, the Philippines; Dr. Brudinski, Poland; Miss Widgren, Sweden; Dr. Gertrude Woker, Switzerland; and Dr. Surayana, Siam.

History, literature and art of internationalism are to be presented the first week by Prof. Ferdinand Schevill and Prof. Robert Morris Lovett of the University of Chicago; Lorado Taft, the sculptor; Mme. Andree Jouve, a French professor of education, and others. The second week will be devoted to the study of the educational bases of internationalism, industrial and economic bases and other phases. The last two days will be given to the European Youth Movement, with Fraulein Gertrud Baer, of Germany, in charge.

Women's organizations of Chicago have arranged entertainment for the women speakers from abroad. An opening reception will be held Saturday.

Tonight at the Pops

Overture to "The Barber of Seville," Rossini.
Waltz, "Dornroschen," Tschalkowsky.
Old Slave Song, Gales-Jacobs.
Fantasia, "Sanson and Delilah," Saint-Saens.
"Finlandia," Sibelius.
"Pavane," Debussy.
"By Moonlight," Bendel-Jacobs.
Overture, "Snow White," Wagner.
Suite from "Tannhauser," Wagner.
"Maushia," Rimsky-Korsakoff.
Hungarian March, "Maushia," Rimsky-Korsakoff.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Appalachian Mountain Club: Supper and illustrated lecture on "Some Adventures in the Pennine and Savoy Alps," by Dr. and Mrs. Augustin A. Crane of Waterville, Conn. 8.
Intercolonial Club of Boston: Annual meeting, clubhouse, 214 Dudley Street. 8.
Designers Section, Boston Society of Civil Engineers: Illustrated lecture on "Muscle Shoals Project with Special Emphasis on the Wilson Dam," by Major Stuart C. Godfrey, Affiliation Rooms, Tremont Temple. 8.
Harvard University: Mock Democratic national convention, New Lecture Hall, 7:30; annual sophomore dinner, Union. 7:30.
English High School Association: Annual meeting, school library. 8.
American Academy of Arts and Sciences: Annual meeting, 28 Newbury Street. 8.
M. L. T. Mining Engineering Society: Lecture on "A Mining Expedition in Brazil," by G. A. Packard, 90 Walker Memorial Building, Technology, 7:30.
Roxbury Boys' Club: Public lecture, "The Message of Music, or Art Work of the Future," 72 Perrin Street, Roxbury. 8.
Theaters:
Copley—"The Truth About Blayds," 8:10.
Plymouth—"Mrs. Fiske in 'Helena's Boy,'" 8:20.
Keith's—"Vaudeville, 2, 8."
St. James—"In Love with Love," 8:15.
Photoplays:
Colonial—"The Thief of Bagdad," 2:10, 8:10.
Tremont Theater—"The Ten Commandments," 2:15, 8:15.
Park—"Mary Pickford in 'Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall,'" 2:15, 8:15.
Tremont Temple—"With Allenby in Palestine," talk by Lowell Thomas, 2:15, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS
Massachusetts League of Women Voters: Annual meeting, 555 Boylston Street, 10:15.
Society of Harvard Dames: Lecture on "The Senate and the World Court," by Miss Sarah Wambough, Phillips Brooks House. 2.
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chelsea: Free public lecture on "Christian Science: The Science of Personal, by Frank Bell, C. S. B., of Philadelphia, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, in the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium, Shurtleff Street, Chelsea. 8.

Art Exhibitions
Guild of Boston Artists—Members' pictures.
Robert C. Vose Gallery—Paintings of ancient ships by Paul Farnham.
Casson Gallery—Modern American paintings; etchings by Chauncey S. Ryder.
Goodspeed's Bookshop—Aquatints in color by Beatrice S. Levy.
Concord Art Center—Spring show.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 197 Palmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; six months, \$5.50; three months, \$3.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1919.

day evening at the rooms of the Chicago Woman's Club. Lectures will be delivered morning, afternoon and evening at the Fine Arts Building and the University of Chicago.

Los Angeles League to Promote World Peace Through Education

By a Staff Correspondent
LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 14—Members of the Teacher-Citizen Friendship League, dedicated to further the movement toward world peace through education, have completed the league's permanent organization and made possible active prosecution of its purposes. Although first formed some months ago by local educators and civic leaders, the league had only a temporary organization, which was supplanted at the first annual meeting of the body, and completed here yesterday with election of officers for the coming year.

Miss Jeannette Jacobson, president of the Los Angeles Teachers' Club and founder of the peace organization, who was elected its first president, explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the work of the league will be carried on largely by a number of standing committees which have been appointed. The object of the league was stated as follows:

To establish mutual understanding and co-operation between the educational and citizen interests; to afford the means of contact and reciprocal service between the teacher and citizen groups; to support the purpose of the World Federation of Education Associations in promoting education, and to help make the city, state, nation and world a unit for good.

ANOTHER SUBWAY STATION FAVORED

House Passes Bill for Entrance Near Junction of Cambridge and Charles Streets

On a roll call vote in the Massachusetts House of Representatives 130 votes were recorded in favor of and 62 in opposition to the bill to provide for the construction and use of an additional station in connection with the Cambridge subway at or near the junction of Cambridge and Charles streets in the city of Boston. The amount of money provided in the measure for the work to be undertaken is \$600,000. The bill thus favored was ordered to a third reading.

The debate was continued from yesterday on this measure. The bill was opposed for financial reasons, the estimate of cost rising to \$800,000 to \$1,000,000. Mr. Kidder of Cambridge withdrew his motion to commit. Support was given to the bill by Messrs. Henry L. Shattuck, John I. Fitzgerald, Renton Whidden, and others. Opposition was strong from Messrs. Louis T. Green, Harrison H. Atwood, Francis X. Coyne, Clarence P. Kidder, and others. It was charged that the movement is a real estate scheme.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House reported reference to the next annual session on the resolve for a survey to the top of Mount Greylock.

Ought to pass was reported by the Ways and Means Committee on the bill to require the Department of Public Works to maintain warning signs at railroad crossings, with an amendment authorizing the expenditure of \$3000 this year.

The House Ways and Means Committee reported a resolve for an investigation by a joint special committee of methods for financing additions, extensions, and improvements of the Boston Elevated Railway Company's system and of the advisability of terminating or continuing public operation thereof and problems relating thereto. The special committee is to consist of three Senators and six Representatives. Their report must be made by Dec. 15, 1924, and \$5000 is allowed for expenses. The full powers of an investigating committee are conferred.

The Committee on Banks and Banking reported a bill to authorize the New England Trust Company to hold \$750,000 in real estate in Boston.

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GREECE PREPARES TO GUARD THRACE

Army Is Reorganized at Saloniki Parley—Comitadj Raids Causing Concern

By Special Cable

ATHENS, May 14—When interviewed, General Condylis expressed to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, his satisfaction at the result obtained at the Saloniki military conference called to discuss the disposition of troops in the Macedonia-Thrace frontier. He said the new arrangement was exclusively aimed at defensive and not offensive measures which would, within a year, enable the army to repel any outside attack. He said that by the Micrasian disaster, Greece having lost precious territories, could not tolerate further losses even of a single village, and was obliged to take recourse to drastic measures to defend its inalienable rights against all eventualities.

Speaking of the re-formation of the army he said its main purpose was to create a reconciliation between the troops as before the establishment of the Republic. The two parties by their conflicting action had demoralized the army, one championing the King's, the other the country's interests, thus the army's service was neutralized. He believes the new measures are capable of infusing the troops with a love to serve only their country, and to achieve this end he said the council has decided to incorporate in the forces only the officers pledged to serve the Republic, and to have the rest incorporated in the different ministries.

Among the latter, he said, were men with excellent abilities as, for instance, his one-time colleague and friend, Leonard Opuilis who, owing to the fact that he still cherished an intense devotion to the dynasty, could not be reinstated without prejudicing the Republic cause. He denied that the bandit or comitadj movement is serious enough to cause anxieties, but he stressed his assertion that it is instigated and upheld by the Bulgarian Government.

Macedonian Comitadj Leader May Be Thorn for Greece

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 14—Redistribution of the Greek forces in Macedonia and Thrace, which has been under consideration at the military conference in Saloniki in the past few days, is believed here to be connected with recent movements of Todor Alexandroff, the famous Macedonian Comitadj leader, who, according to persistent reports from Serbia, has now set up an office of his organization in Adrianople, Turkey.

These reports have been hitherto unconfirmed, but Alexandroff is well known to cherish aspirations toward making Saloniki the capital of a Macedonian state and the reduction of his activities against Yugoslavia, which followed the conclusion of the Italo-Yugoslav Treaty, would therefore naturally cause the Greeks some apprehension lest he should transfer his attention toward them at the very moment that the country is in process of trying on its new Republican clothes, and therefore is particularly anxious for peace and quiet.

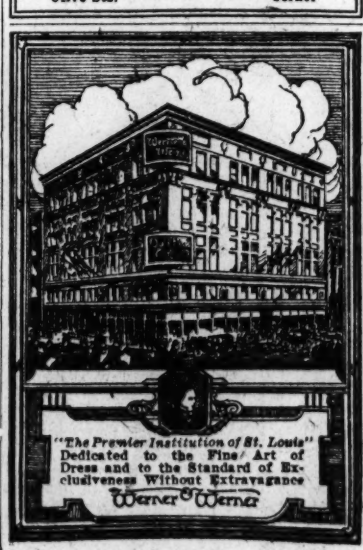
The present whereabouts of Alexandroff is uncertain. In Bulgarian circles here it is declared he is "traveling in Europe." He may, of course, be in Vienna, where the Croat leader, Stepan Raditch, is awaiting the solution of the political crisis in Belgrade, which he hopes will result in his taking his seat in the Jugoslav Parliament pledged to give self-government both to Croatia and to the Macedonia.

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donian part of southern Serbia. Alexandroff also has friends in Budapest, for the Hungarian society called "The Awakening Magyars," like the Croats, has grievances against the Serbians. Serbian circles here, however, believe that Alexandroff is in Turkey. They declare Turkey has long been friendly to the Macedonian movement, so they consider nothing would be more natural than that he should now transfer his headquarters thither from Bulgaria since the Jugoslav treaty with Italy has shown him the desirability of pursuing his aims any longer against Serbia. It may be added that the Greeks have recently had occasion to complain to the Bulgarian Government of the activity of the Comitadjis on the Macedonian frontier, and only last week the Bulgarian Minister at Athens is understood to have assured Mr. Roussos, the Foreign Minister, that steps will be taken to prevent their making further incursions.

NEW BRIDGE REPAIR BILL ADVOCATED

(Continued from Page 1)

ing over the bridge when the weight rests on the junction of these girders at the center of the spans has caused the slight vibration that has tended to weaken the flooring.

The repairs planned for the Harvard Bridge would include binding of the different girders and taking up jarring and oscillation. The present wooden flooring would be removed and steel sheet flooring covered with sheet asphalt or possibly wood block, although the latter is not advocated by a number of architects. It is believed that these alterations will make of the Harvard Bridge a structure ample for all demands to be made upon it for the next decade and that the consequent saving will pay the larger portion of the cost of the permanent structure which eventually will be built there.

MRS. W. Z. RIPLEY RE-ELECTED

Mrs. William Z. Ripley was re-elected president of the Women's City Club, at a special meeting of the executive committee of the club held last evening. Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther was elected first vice-president and Mrs. George Pierce Baker second vice-president. Mrs. Ripley has been president of the club since 1913. She also is connected with the Women's Trade Union, the Foreign Policy Association and the Child Labor Conference. Mrs. Muther is a member of the Newton Center Women's Club and the West Newton Music School. Mrs. Baker is a member of the council of Radcliffe College, of which she was acting dean for several years.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Unsettled, probably local showers tonight and Thursday; moderate southerly winds.
Northern and Southern New England: Unsettled with occasional showers tonight and Thursday; moderate temperature; moderate southerly winds.

Official Temperatures	
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany.....	42
Atlanta City.....	40
Boston.....	38
Chicago.....	35
Calgary.....	30
Charlotte.....	32
Chicago.....	35
Denver.....	38
Des Moines.....	42
Eastport.....	35
Galveston.....	40
Hatteras.....	40
Holmes.....	40
Jacksonville.....	60
Los Angeles.....	54

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday 7:32 p. m.; Thursday 7:57 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:37 p. m.

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LAMONT DOUBTED BY JUDGE MORTON

Court Declares Possibility of Sending Redmond President Into Solitary Confinement

James S. Lamont, head of the defunct Redmond brokerage house, today made another attempt to get out of jail by bringing into the United States District Court, through counsel, a mass of half-burned rubbish as further evidence that he had really burned certain books and papers of the Redmond campaign, failure to deliver which has resulted in his imprisonment in the East Cambridge jail for contempt.

Judge James M. Morton Jr.'s action was prompt and drastic. He regarded Mr. Lamont's effort as an attempt to hoodwink the court and said that his only doubt about the whole matter was whether or not he should order him into solitary confinement. He said that if he detected any further effort in this direction he would certainly do so.

Believes Books Exist

Judge Morton had steadfastly refused to believe Mr. Lamont's story of having burned the stock ledgers and in-and-out sheets now being demanded by the receivers. Today he characterized the Redmond president's course as grossly fraudulent and reiterated his opinion that the missing books are still in existence. In the light of this view and the justice's reference to more severe punishment if the books were not produced, it was intimated in legal circles that unless Mr. Lamont can and does produce the missing books he may yet be ordered into solitary confinement.

Seldom is a more nondescript accumulation of rubbish—Judge Morton called it "junk"—introduced as evidence in a court. There were bundles and burlap bags full of old steel frames of loose leaf books, charred papers, rags and bits of wood. Most of this was dug up on the grounds of Mr. Lamont's home in Natick last Thursday.

In making his argument for Mr. Lamont's release, James H. Vahey, attorney, said that his client had done all he could—had produced every scrap of evidence in his power to prove that he had burned and buried the books in dispute—and that he could not produce any more if he had to stay in jail 10 years.

Bartholomew Brickley, attorney, one of the receivers, and arguing for them, called the court's attention to the fact that some 20 metal frames of ledgers had been brought into court whereas only six were sought by the receivers, and that none of the exhibits had been proved to be the wrecks of the books wanted.

Judge Morton made his decision immediately Mr. Vahey had closed his argument.

The justice said: "Last week Mr. Lamont came before me and told a pretty circumstantial story of the destruction of the books. Now he submits statements of another lot of books—different books and found in a different place. It is apparent he is a wholly untrustworthy witness, and his testimony is not to be acted on unless corroborated.

"There is not a scintilla of evidence that the books of which these frames were originally a part are those of

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the missing stock ledgers or in-and-out sheets. I regard this as an affront, an effort to—him off on the court books he (Lamont) knows were entirely different, because I believe the stock ledgers still in existence.

"The only question in which I find myself to be in any doubt is as to whether to order him into solitary confinement. I do not think I am ready to do that just now. That is pretty drastic. But if I detect any further effort in this direction I shall certainly do so."

Among the witnesses called by Mr. Vahey today were Malcolm F. Lamont, the father of the respondent, who testified to finding some of the evidence submitted today, and Raymond H. Ashley and Irving T. Coates, chemistry experts from Tufts College, who were questioned as to the probable effects of the burning of the steel frames and other materials dug up.

FEDERAL PURCHASE OF CANAL IS VOTED

Cape Cod Waterway Measure Wins in House—Charges of Wall Street Interest Answered

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 14—Against the vigorous protests of John M. Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, leader of the La Follette bloc, the House yesterday by a vote of 149 to 132 passed the bill for the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal, introduced by Samuel E. Winslow (R.), Representative from Massachusetts. The bill provides \$11,500,000 for the purchase of the waterway, \$5,500,000 to be paid in cash and \$6,000,000 bonded indebtedness to be assumed by the Federal Government.

Opening the debate, Bertrand H. Snell (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the Rules Committee, touched upon the value of the canal from the standpoint of the development of national waterways and national defense. The Secretary of War had entered into a contract with the builders and owners of the canal in pursuance of instructions given by Congress in the Rivers and Harbors Act passed in 1917, and now the question, he declared, whether or not the Government of the United States should carry out its contract made in good faith with the builders of the waterway. Three Administrations, he stated, have advocated its purchase.

In his onslaught Mr. Nelson charged that it was receiving its support from proponents because of the heavy ownership of the securities of the corporation owning the canal in Wall Street and Massachusetts. This was challenged by Mr. Winslow, who asked Mr. Nelson to name one Massachusetts person financially interested in the canal project. Mr. Nelson, although not bringing forward the name of any Bay State holder of these securities, named several New York financiers, including August Belmont and F. A.

Harriman. These financiers, he asserted, had made a bad bargain and were having a yearly deficit, from which they desired to be relieved.

Answering Mr. Nelson's charges, Mr. Winslow urged the passage of the bill because of the great economic benefit the canal would prove to the country. The only question had been with relation to the value of the property to the United States, he said, approval of the plan having been given by Presidents Wilson, Harding, and Coolidge and their Cabinets.

TASMANIA TO REPORT ON POWER SCHEMES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic., May 13—J. H. Butters, the general manager of the Tasmanian Government's hydroelectric undertaking, deputed to prepare a report for the Federal Treasurer, Dr. Earl Page, on the standardization of electric power schemes in the Commonwealth Government, desires to appoint a central controlling body to co-ordinate the Commonwealth state activities.

The following are the immediate objectives: (1) to determine the immediate and the prospective power needs of Australia for the next 20 years; (2) to make an inventory of the resources both of fuel and water that are available to supply the demand; (3) to prepare on general lines a comprehensive Australian-wide power scheme and lay down standards for generation, such standards to be enforced by legislation in all states; (4) to formulate an agreement fixing the share the Commonwealth should bear in the cost of reparation of the completed plan and the individual units, especially the border units; (5) to estimate the value of such a scheme from the point of view of immigration.

VANCOUVER GRAIN MEN UNITE

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 5 (Special Correspondence) Organization of the Grain Shippers' Association, which will work in conjunction with the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange, is an important development in the grain industry just announced. In view of the fact that there will be several elevators in operation here next season, the association has been created to deal with all difficulties and delays which may occur in regard to letting grain ships. The association proposes to create conditions whereby vessels will be able to take full cargo at one elevator instead of having to move from elevator to elevator.

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BRITAIN UPHOLDS
FREE TRADE POLICYConservative Vote of Censure of
Labor Government Defeated
Over McKenna DutiesBy A PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 14.—The British Parliament has once more pronounced decisively for free trade. This is the outcome of a heated debate in the House of Commons last night in which the Conservatives vehemently challenged the Labor Government's decision to abolish, at short notice, the protection which for eight years has been accorded by the so-called "McKenna Duties" to a small group of British industries, including that of the manufacture of automobiles.

Conservative members of Parliament number in all 255, and of these only 10 were absent from last night's division. Eight Liberals voted with them. Albert Purcell, Labor member for the automobile manufacturing center of Coventry, also spoke upon their side, and subsequently abstained from recording his vote. The remaining Liberal and Labor members solidly supported the Government, which thus found itself with the substantial majority of 65.

Stanley Baldwin, ex-Prime Minister, led the attack for the Conservatives in a speech of such studied moderation that Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, subsequently dubbed it "milk and water." Mr. Baldwin urged that the question be treated as a practical one, and the issue whether or not the abolition of the duties would increase or reduce unemployment.

Mr. Snowden declined discussion upon these restricted lines. Instead he declared the matter was decided by the last elections which were fought and won in defense of free trade. "We have decided to repeal these duties," he said, "because we are in honor bound to do so. . . . We stand or fall by our proposals, but we shall not fall." This rallied those Labor members who on their merits would have voted for a continuance of the duties in the interests of the motor trade workers. It also closed the ranks of the Liberals, who stand as party for free trade. Vainly thereafter did Mr. Purcell for the malcontent Laborites ask: "Will you tell us where our men are to go to find work?" Vainly also did General Seely, who spoke as a free trade Liberal, declare that "adequate time must be given to enable those engaged in the industry to find other occupations."

The answer eventually given for the Government by W. Graham was a general one, that there could be nothing more than a temporary dislocation, and that the step they had taken would "minister to the industrial efficiency of the country and tend to the employment of even larger numbers of people."

The suggestion is made in the Liberal press here today that the Conservatives are so dissatisfied with the ineffectiveness of Mr. Baldwin's speech last night that the present leadership of the Tory Party, as well as the McKenna duties may now come to an end. The fact, however, was that it was Mr. Baldwin's case, rather than his defense, which failed—free trade being still in so confident a majority in the House of Commons, that even General Seely's fears were disregarded, when he suggested that the throwing men out of work by abolishing the McKenna duties might itself bring about the "end of free trade."

MR. LANGLEY RECEIVES
TWO-YEAR SENTENCE

COVINGTON, Ky., May 14 (AP)—John W. Langley (R.), Representative from Kentucky, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Atlanta penitentiary by Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran, following his conviction on a charge of conspiracy in connection with a whiskey transaction in 1921.

Like-wise Milton Lipschutz, Philadelphia, convicted with Langley and Walter Carey, Canton, O., and M. E. Hutch, Alliance, O., were sentenced to two years each in the same prison. Mr. Carey and Mr. Hutch pleaded guilty during the trial.

Judge Cochran pronounced sentence overwhelming motions for a new trial filed by attorneys for Mr. Langley and Mr. Lipschutz. After sentence was pronounced it was announced that an appeal would be taken and Mr. Langley and Mr. Lipschutz were released on bond.

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JAPANESE EXCLUSION
PROTEST ORGANIZED

NEW YORK, May 14.—Organization of a public protest against what are called the "drastic and humiliating provisions" in the present immigration bill affecting Japan has been undertaken by George W. Wickersham, formerly United States Attorney-General, who has become chairman of a national committee on American-Japanese relations, with Charles H. Levermore, winner of the Bok peace prize, as secretary, and Charles M. Schwab, Cleveland H. Dodge, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Frank A. Vanderlip, R. Fulton Cutting, Julius Rosenwald, William Allen White, Elbert H. Gary, Dr. John Grier Hibben, and others as sponsors of the provisional committee of 1000 American citizens. The committee, formed to maintain "good will and temperate dealings" in American-Japanese relations, recommends the adoption of a new treaty providing mutual guarantees in place of the present "gentlemen's agreement."

EMIGRATION PARLEY
DRAWS 59 NATIONSGreat Rome Conference May
Decide World Questions of
Labor Market and Supply

By Special Cable

ROME, May 14.—Benito Mussolini has been absent 10 days from Rome and returns here tomorrow so as to be present at the inauguration of the international conference on emigration which takes place Thursday at the Capitol. The agenda of the conference is now published. It is announced that 59 countries have sent delegates to Rome. This alone should be sufficient to show the importance of the parley, which will tend to promote a co-ordination between emigration and immigration, and to indicate the direction in which international settlement may be reached.

In order to facilitate the study of the problems it has been decided that the work should be divided among seven sections each dealing with particular problems. Each delegation may raise questions which will be thoroughly examined by experts. Italy has submitted 29 questions. Spain 14, Mexico six, Poland and Switzerland four each, the Netherlands two and Norway one.

Many of these questions are of exceptional interests. Italy, for example, proposes, firstly, an exchange of information between the various countries concerning the respective conditions of their labor market; secondly, the advisability of introducing a uniform type of passport for emigrants and simplification in the grants of consular visas; thirdly, prevention and suppression of clandestine emigration; fourthly, adoption of international postcards for the exclusive use of emigrants.

Norway proposes an international organization in order to inform emigrants of the conditions of the world labor market, particularly as to salaries in countries where emigrants intend to go. Poland demands that emigrants should be forced to support their own families remaining at home.

REWARD OFFERED
FOR IRISH ASSAILANTS

DUBLIN, May 14.—The Free State government yesterday issued a proclamation offering £10,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of five men said to have been responsible for the attack at Cogh (Cork) March 21 on a leave party of the Royal Garrison Artillery, when one British soldier was killed one officer seriously wounded and 17 soldiers and five civilians were struck by machine gun bullets.

The proclamation named the men, gave full description of them and offered £2000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one of them.

Monitor Readers
Invited

Parents, guardians, teachers and others concerned with right thinking, who are interested in bringing out a higher sense of education and training for children, are invited to hear several very important talks on this subject by well-informed men and women at a

Liberta School
MEETING

to be held in the Grand Ball Room of Hotel Majestic, 72nd Street and Central Park West, New York City, Monday evening, May 19, 1924, at 8 o'clock. Liberta School is a day school, established in 1919, and already recognized as an important step in the right direction. This meeting is for the purpose of discussing a further extension of the work, and an interesting evening is assured those who seek light on

Child Education
In New York CityAir "Liner" Equipped With Brakes
Soon to Enter Commercial FieldPowerful Engines Able to Run Forward or Reverse With-
out Reverse Gears, on Craft Coming From Germany

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 13 (AP)—Brakes on an airship with five 400-horsepower engines that will run forward or reverse without reverse gears will be introduced into the United States when the new German-built Zeppelin, ZR-3, flies from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst, a distance of 4500 nautical miles, this summer.

With powers of braking and reversing the motors, naval officials announced today the ZR-3 could easily be put to her mooring mast and slowed down when running before a strong wind.

Capt. Ernest A. Lehmann, who came to the United States to arrange for the delivery of the ship, said the ZR-3, the fastest and most efficient of 12 airships built by the Zeppelin company, would revolutionize commercial aviation in the United States.

More than 44 tons of useful load could be shot through the air at 80 miles an hour by the ZR-3, Captain Lehmann said, while 10 or 15 tons of this load would be available for cargo on long-distance hauls. Provision has been made for 30 passengers and baggage.

The United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics is charged with the development of commercial aircraft under a joint army and navy police board general order. While some of the Lakehurst personnel will be engaged

INDIAN GOVERNMENT
FAVORS STEEL DUTYTariff Board's Proposals Accept-
ed and Bill Will Be Intro-
duced Into Legislature

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, May 14.—The Government has accepted the proposals of the Tariff Board regarding the protection of the Indian steel industry, and has promulgated a bill to be discussed in a fortnight's time at a special session of the Legislative Assembly. The proposals both regarding the increase in import duties leviable on certain iron and steel imports, and the bounties to manufacture steel rails, fish-plate rails and wagons are accepted, but the bill will be in force only till March 31, 1927.

The attitude of the Swarajists toward the bill is awaited with interest as, though the bill endeavors to meet Indian views, it is introduced by the Bureau of India. It is not believed there will be much opposition in the Assembly. Already Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bureau of Bombay, bitterly complains that the protection offered is inadequate. He maintains that the base prices at which the Tariff Board considered steel was likely to be imported into India has fallen considerably since the board drafted the report, and that the Government at the start should impose considerable additional duties.

On the other hand, the Burmese Chamber of Commerce, consisting of prominent Burmese Nationalists, and the Burma Chamber of Commerce, has addressed the strongest representations to the Burma Government demanding Burma's exclusion from the operation of the tariff on steel imports recommended by the Tariff Board. The grounds of action are that Burma has not a steel industry of its own, so that the tariff is simply a means to increase costs without any compensating advantage.

in military duty with the U. S. S. Shenandoah, which is slightly smaller than the ZR-3, others will be training for the commercial side of lighter-than-air development with the Zeppelin.

Aide from passenger, mail or packet transportation, Captain Lehmann predicted unlimited uses for the ZR-3. For scientific research, photography and study of topography, the Zeppelin type ship, he said, had no rival because of its ability to hover over any selected area for an extended time.

"The mooring mast greatly reduces operating costs," Captain Lehmann asserted. "Only a small ground crew is necessary. The modern airship requires a large and expensive hangar only as the ocean liner requires a drydock."

In design and construction the ZR-3 will be easily maneuverable. A workman of handling such large "thick-skinned" objects, he said, was indirectly responsible for the destruction of several of the earlier type ships.

The ZR-3 probably will be put into commercial operation within a year. What cities will be visited on trial flights has not been announced, but the need of mooring masts already has interested individuals and clubs throughout the country. The Navy has completed plans for a new type of inexpensive mast.

FRENCH WOMEN
SEEK NEW FIELDEfforts Made to Open Library
Profession to Them

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 14.—French librarians with American guidance and support are making vigorous efforts to open their profession to women, stated Miss Sarah C. N. Bogie, assistant secretary of the American Library Association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor upon her return from Paris where she completed plans for the Paris Library School, of which she is director.

This school, which opens June 2 on a permanent basis, thanks to a gift of \$50,000 from the American Committee for Devastated France, will not only give France a training in American library method, which it greatly desires, but will give this training to women as well as men. It offers both a six weeks' summer course and a long session, Oct. 8 to May 30.

The school will be held in the building of the American Library in Paris, just opposite the President's palace, and will have the close co-operation of the American Library. Myron T. Herick, the American Ambassador, and Miss Florence Wilson, librarian of the League of Nations Library, will assist at the opening June 2.



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Allerton House; Belmont Hotel; Chat-
ham Hotel; Empire Hotel; Gotham
Hotel; Marquis Washington Hotel;
Majestic Hotel; McAlpin Hotel; Mur-
ray Hill Hotel; Pennsylvania Hotel;
St. Regis Hotel; Vanderbilt Hotel;
Waldorf Astoria; Biltmore Hotel;
Brooklyn; Grand Central Station
Station (Stand No. 9); Pennsylvania
Station (Stand No. 8); Hudson Ter-
minal (Stand No. 8).

FRENCH TAX RECEIPTS
EXCEED BUDGET PLAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 14.—Information published here by the French Bureau of Information, described as from an official source, is to the effect that indirect taxes and fiscal monopolies during the month of April, the first month following the new French taxation, produced 1,578,907,000 francs, or 291,755,500 francs more than the budgetary estimates, and 419,795,000 francs, or 30 per cent more than the collections made during April, 1923.

The new taxation, raising certain major French taxes 25 per cent, is not the only cause of this increased income, the statement says, as the excess of actual payments into the treasury over the budgetary estimates also is increasing. Collections exceeded estimates for the first four months of the present year by 1,220,726,000 francs, indicating, it is explained, the "constant current improvement in the general economic situation of France." The Bank of France reports the most notable decrease in advances made to the Government in some time, a decrease of 200,000,000 francs.

BRITISH TRIMMERS
THREATEN STRIKECoal Workers' Action May Tie
Up Many Seaports

By Special Cable

LONDON, May 14.—The threatened national walkout of coal trimmers involving a hold up of the British coal export trades has not been settled by this morning's meeting here. This meeting was between Sir David Shackleton, chief adviser in the Ministry of Labor, with representatives of the Leith Port employers, and is to be continued this afternoon. So far no arrangement for a joint conference between the employers and men has been made.

The stoppage threats are directed against the employers' action in retaining the services in Leith of 21 nonunion trimmers who helped to fight the last walkout. It is timed to begin tonight, and in a number of smaller ports union leaders for the downing of tools concertedly have already been issued.

On the other hand, the Hull trimmers today decided to postpone action for the present.

GOBLE PUTS BACK TO ALBANY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic., May 14.—Wing Commander Goble met with head winds in his attempted flight from Albany to Israelite Bay, and had to put back to Albany.



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GOVERNMENT BY GROUPS
FORECAST BY CANADIANTwo-Party System Said to Be Yielding in All English-
Speaking Nations to Era of Bloc Control

OTTAWA, May 14.—Government by the old two-party system is virtually at an end and the group system under which a minority dictates the policy of the party in power has taken its place, declared W. F. Maclean of South York (Conservative) last night in the House of Commons.

R. F. Preston, Conservative from Lunenburg, Ont., continuing the debate on the budget, said that the fiscal trend of the world today is toward restoration of economic strength through the agency of tariffs. Practically every nation created by the treaty of Versailles has adopted the high protection policy, while Germany, France, Italy, Spain, the Irish Free State and the United States are continuing to increase their tariff barriers, to the dismay of Canadian industry.

L. P. Bancroft, Progressive, from Selkirk, Man., emphasized the gravity of the transportation problem in the middle west, declaring that the demand for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railroad is in the hope that it might materially reduce transportation costs to and from Western Canada. The determined opposition that has arisen seemed to have its origin in those connected with the present transportation systems, who apparently fear competition from the new route. He reminded the House that 332 miles of the 420 necessary to connect The Pas with the sea has already been completed and that the project cannot be abandoned now. Not only will this road bring the western grain fields 1000 miles nearer Liverpool, but it will establish a new and direct competition with the Port William-Liverpool route and in that way have a tendency toward restraining excessive charges met with on this route.

That a revolution has taken place in the thought of all British speaking communities throughout the world within the last few months was the assertion of W. F. Maclean. He said: I refer to the substitution of the group, or three or four party sys-

tem, for the old two-party system. It is the predominating feature in politics today. In England a minority is in power, the same is true here, as it was in Ontario before the change, and even yet there are three or four groups in that Province. I believe you will see the group system in British Columbia in a few days. It is all very well to denounce the system, but it is here. The resolution consists in the carrying on of government by negotiation between groups rather than by fighting, as between parties.

Mr. Maclean said that the Progressives are dictating the fiscal policy of the Government, as they had a right to do, and there is no way of knowing where this rule by minorities will end. In the same way minorities are virtually in control in both houses in the United States, so that nothing can be done without their consent. The fall elections there, he said, will disclose the most striking example of the group system in operation.

KANSAS UNIVERSITY HONORS

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 13 (Special)—One hundred and ten students of the University of Kansas were present yesterday at the first honors convocation for students of highest grade. Eighty seniors ranking in the 10 per cent highest were thus honored. The first annual honor award to the senior man whose influence was adjudged most helpful was made retroactive to last June and presented to Paul Endicott, now of Bartlesville, Okla.

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LONDON PARIS



*These stores also carry
Children's shoes

WOMEN'S CLUBS OPEN CONVENTION

Annual Meeting of Massachusetts
State Federation to Act
on Resolutions

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 14 (Special)—International politics, industry, better homes and education, all have their part in the thirty-second annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs which opened this afternoon at the New Ocean House here.

The business of the convention includes action on resolutions favoring the entrance of the United States into the World Court and the maintenance of "an army and a navy adequate to preserve the security and dignity of the country." Both measures have already been endorsed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

After reviewing the work of the federation during the two years which she has been president, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, who retires this year, said:

Legislation is still a problem. Our legislative policy quite frankly bothered us. Shall we endorse ideas rather than bills? How many measures shall we endorse? Shall departments be allowed to work for or oppose measures of special interest to them, which the federation has not acted upon? How far shall we follow the general federation in legislation?

The problem of conference is gradually solving itself. The conferences of presidents called by the directors in their districts are especially valuable. We believe the same thing can be said for the conferences of chairmen.

You have established state headquarters. We are proud of that, but believe that a much better business arrangement can be worked out in the new administration.

Our loyalty to the general federation has been further emphasized during this administration. The raising of nearly \$1000 to furnish the reception room at general federation headquarters, and the practical completion of our pledges for headquarters are two evidences of it.

Although the federation has completed its endowment fund of \$25,000, we are far from satisfied with that amount. We still urge that it be a growing fund, and that clubs ask new members joining from year to year to contribute the sum of 25 cents per capita.

The report of the nominating committee is as follows:

For president: Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, Foxborough Club, Foxborough.

For vice-presidents: First, Mrs. Joseph S. Leach, Walpole Woman's Club; second, Mrs. Arthur D. Brown, Greenfield Woman's Club; third, Mrs. Clarence W. Clark, Old and New, Malden; fourth, Mrs. A. A. Packard, Hampden County Women's Club.

For clerk: Mrs. Ernest Griffin, Winthrop Woman's Club.

For assistant clerk: Mrs. Frederic E. Dowling, Brighton-Allston Civil Council.

For corresponding secretary: Mrs. A. R. Shephardson, Reading Woman's Club.

For treasurer: Mrs. Frederick S. Davis, Ex-Regent Club, Boston.

For directors for three years: Mrs. Arthur P. Curtis, Marlborough Tuesday Club; Mrs. Ion E. Dwyer, Taunton Woman's Club; Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, The Fortnightly, Winchester; Mrs. John M. McGinn, Springfield Woman's Club; Mrs. George A. Mellen, Tuesday Sorosis, Lawrence.

For nominating committee for 1924-25: Mrs. George O. Jenkins, chairman, Whitman Woman's Club; Mrs. Frederic G. Bauer, Old Colony Club, South Weymouth; Mrs. William G. Dwight, Holyoke Woman's Club; Mrs. Charles B. Hall, Kosmos Club, Wakefield; Mrs. Otis S. Humphrey, Middlesex Women's Club, Lowell.

Mrs. Frederick S. Davis, treasurer, reported a balance of \$1,881.91 on hand May 1. Total receipts were \$9,831.55 and total expenditures, \$7,949.94. In the general headquarters fund a total of \$1089 had been received and in the Julia Ward Howe Memorial a total of \$1956. Contributions to the Marion Chase Baker Fellowship fund amounted to \$2040.41 on May 5. More has been received since.

Sherman Rogers, industrial correspondent of the Outlook, is to speak on "Leaders Versus Drivers," this evening.

CONGREGATIONALISTS FAVOR WORLD COURT

WOODSTOCK, Vt., May 14—The Vermont Congregational Conference, in opening here its one hundred and twenty-ninth annual session, which will continue two days more, sent a memorial yesterday to President Coolidge approving his recommendation of entry into the World Court, assailing the action of Congress with regard to Japanese exclusion.

John M. Comstock, statistical secretary, reported a net loss of 264 resident members in the Vermont churches, a loss in membership in Sunday schools and young people's societies. Invested funds have increased \$75,000, and benevolent contributions have reached \$26,000.

VERMONT OWNERS TO PROTECT FORESTS

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., May 14—A movement for more protection of the forests has been begun by the Vermont Timberland Owners' Association. This association controls about 400,000 acres of forest land throughout the state. It is planned to raise more money than ever before for protection by assessing a per-acre tax up to 1 cent an acre.

Greater co-operation is also being sought from the state forestry department and the United States Forest Service. The increased funds will provide for more lookouts and patrols during the summer and fall season.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN ELECT

Mrs. Eva B. Macey Watson was re-elected president of the Professional Women's Club at a meeting held last evening at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Other officers follow: Helen W. Howard and Bertha B. Davis, vice-presidents; Mary J. Hall, recording secretary; Mabel M. Jordan, corresponding secretary; Nettie S. Bartlett, treasurer; Miriam L. Staples, auditor; Mary E. Mosher, historian; Alma R. Converse, Alice M. Davis, Agnes B. Day, Alice L. B. Gerlich, Mary A. Leavitt, Harriet Smith, Hattie Williams and Maud H. Wognum, executive board.

Retiring President of State Women's Clubs



MRS. GRACE MORRISON POOLE

NEEDHAM MASONS HONOR FOUNDED

Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration
to Start With Parade

NEEDHAM, Mass., May 13 (Special)—Norfolk Lodge, A. F. & A. M. will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary by three days of festivities that will begin with religious services next Sunday afternoon in the Town Hall. On the following evening there will be an official visit from Most Worshipful Dudley H. Ferrell, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, and the officers of the Grand Lodge, and a banquet. Tuesday evening will be given over to a ladies' night and entertainment in the Town Hall.

The three-day celebration opens at 2 p. m. Sunday with a parade over some of the chief thoroughfares of the town, under escort of Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar, of Newtonville and accompanied by the Aleppo Temple Shrine band numbering over 100, of Boston. The procession will terminate at the Town Hall, where the Rev. Ben Franklin Allen, pastor of the First Parish Church of Needham, will deliver an anniversary sermon. Vocal music will be given by the Unity Quartet of Boston. Resident Masons who are not members of Norfolk Lodge are invited to attend, and large numbers of Masons from surrounding localities are expected. The celebration is said to be the greatest event in the history of Norfolk Lodge.

Henry P. Smith, District Deputy Grand Master and presiding masters of the Fifth Masonic District, together with the Master of Meridian Lodge of Natick, which met for a number of years in the town of Needham; the Master of Constellation Lodge of Dedham, the parent lodge of Norfolk Lodge; and the Master of Wellesley Lodge of Wellesley, the Masonic off-spring of Norfolk Lodge, will accompany the Grand Master and grand officers Monday night at the special communication and banquet.

The celebration will close with a ladies' night, Tuesday evening, with an elaborate entertainment, collation and dance.

Monday evening, Norfolk Lodge held its fiftieth annual meeting and election of officers. Installation ceremonies will be held next month, so that the old officers will continue in their positions during the celebration. The newly elected officers are:

Henry S. Rodgers, Worshipful Master; Arthur S. Hamilton, Senior Warden; Ralph G. Adams, Junior Warden; Worshipful Clifford M. Locke, Treasurer; Worshipful Leonard Dawson, Secretary; Arthur W. Littlehale, Senior Deacon; Freeland L. Huston, Junior Deacon. The balance of the officers are appointive and will be announced later.

The retiring Worshipful Master, Herbert N. Mitchell, continues in office for several weeks, and is on the executive committee having charge of arrangements for the fiftieth anniversary.

BANKERS' MEETING ANNOUNCED

PORTLAND, Me., May 14—The Eleventh annual convention of the New England Bankers' Association will be held June 20, 21 and 22 at the Poland Spring House, according to an announcement made yesterday.

The Maine Bankers' Association, Maine Trust Company, section, Maine National Bank section, Massachusetts Bankers' Association, Connecticut Bankers' Association and Rhode Island Bankers' Association will have sessions Friday afternoon. The Hibernian Bankers' Gold Cup will be played for on the golf course Saturday.

DR. SMITH TO BE SPEAKER

Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, will deliver the oration at the annual public exercises of Delta Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa in Massachusetts, to be held in Goddard Chapel, Tufts College, next Tuesday. Following the exercises, a reception to members of the chapter and their guests will take place in Packard Hall.

HORACE A. KEITH A CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER

HORACE A. Keith of Brockton, chairman of the executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and for many years an active member of the Republican State Committee, has just announced himself as a candidate for state treasurer. Another candidate for state treasurer is Harry W. Brown of Winchester of the Old Colony Trust Company. Four years ago Mr. Brown was a candidate for the nomination for state treasurer, but withdrew in the interest of party harmony.

Charles L. Burrill of Boston, for five years state treasurer and now a member of the Governor's Council, announced his candidacy for the place several weeks ago and since then he has been very active conducting a preliminary canvass.

CHAMBER CANVASS PLANS COMPLETE

Organization of teams to conduct the one-day membership campaign of the Boston Chamber of Commerce was completed at a luncheon at the Boston City Club yesterday. It is the largest drive of the Chamber and expected to be the last one for several years. Howard Conoley, president of the Chamber, told the 250 workers who were present that the limit of 750 members had almost been reached, and that a waiting list would probably be established, as a result of the intensive drive.

Vice-presidents of banks and business houses are heading the various teams under direction of W. Irving Bullard, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank and vice-president of the Chamber. Competition is keen among the different teams and many of them are already working unofficially. The drive is to be officially started at a luncheon on May 22 at the City Club and the "one-day campaign" will be on May 23. Several large and valuable prizes are offered to teams doing the best work and to the individuals accomplishing the best results. The prizes include a six-cylinder Buick roadster 1924 model, and six round trips to either Cuba or Jamaica with all expenses paid.

HARVARD UNION NOMINATES

Nominations of Edward G. Lowry Jr., 25 of Washington, D. C., and George H. Baker Jr., 25 of Cambridge for the vice-presidency of the Harvard Union were announced last night. Voting will take place at the annual dinner of the Union next Monday.

Harvard Democrats' Platform Has World Court and Dry Planks

Senator Underwood Leads W. G. McAdoo by 66, With
Gov. Smith Third, on First Ballot at Mock Convention

Strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, abolition of tax-exempt securities, and immediate entry into the World Court as a preliminary to entering the League of Nations are among the planks in the platform presented at the mock Democratic National Convention which opened in New Lecture Hall, Harvard, last night under the auspices of the Harvard Democratic Club.

Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, led the candidates on the first ballot with a total of 266 votes. William Gibbs McAdoo, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, followed with 200; Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, received 155; John W. Davis, formerly Ambassador to the Court of St. James, 146; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, 106; James M. Cox, formerly Governor of Ohio, 48; Carter Glass, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, 30; and Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, 10. Several other

MODEL PARISH HOUSE OPENED

South Deerfield Structure Has
Many Facilities

SOUTH DEERFIELD, Mass., May 14 (Special)—A parish house which is expected to serve as a model for many country churches was dedicated here last night by the Congregational society. The Rev. William E. Gilroy of Boston gave an address and pastors of Congregational churches in nearby towns took part in the exercises.

The building is 70 by 52 feet in dimensions and its cost was \$18,197. It includes an assembly hall 80 by 45 feet, with seven windows, and having a stage 10 by 20 feet, with dressing room connected. The hall seats 250, and this, together with corridor and there is a social room with fireplace, and this together with corridor and main hall, may all be thrown into one large room by the folding of doors.

A well-appointed kitchen is another feature, and there are also a pastor's room, storage room and cloak room. Visitors last night found much interest in the combining of so many conveniences within a small compass, furnishing a contrast to the plain, bare parish house that had served the church for more than half a century.

The front of the structure is set with pilasters, surmounted with a gable and succeeded being of a design to harmonize with the Colonial church. Erection of the parish house has occupied six months. The Rev. C. L. Stevens is pastor.

JITNEY BUSMEN TO CONTEST ORDER

Two Drivers Are Arrested in
Springfield Test

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 14 (Special)—Steps were taken yesterday to enforce the municipal order barring independent jitney busses from the streets and giving the street railway company the sole right to transport passengers. Final warnings in written form were sent to each bus operator and late in the afternoon two drivers were arrested.

Mayor Leonard and Chairman Stuart of the transportation board, who caused the arrests to be made, say that further arrests will follow unless the jitney men abandon their "outlaw traffic."

Richard Talbot, attorney for the jitney men, regards the arrests as the first step in a legal test of the validity of the municipal procedure. He says he will ask the Attorney-General to institute proceedings through the Supreme Court to test the authority used by the transportation board in the affair.

The municipal officials deny that anything in the nature of a legal test is on, and say that the question is merely one of enforcing the law and that this will be done with such energy as to suppress the lawless competition in short order.

BRAE BURN LEADING FOUR-BALL LEAGUE

BOSTON FOUR-BALL LEAGUE STANDING		Wins	Losses
Brae Burn	.....	24	14
Bellevue	.....	23	15
Chestnut Hill	.....	22	16
Weston	.....	22	16
Oakley	.....	21	17
Commonwealth	.....	21	17
Wollaston	.....	20	18
Belmont Springs	.....	17	20

Breaking a season's record by winning all 12 points in its match with the Winchester Country Club yesterday Brae Burn Country Club now holds first place in the championship standing. The Brae Burn team, led by Capt. J. W. Gorton, defeated the Winchester team by a margin of seven full points and it is going to take some remarkable playing on the part of opposing teams and a decided slump in the Brae Burn team to prevent them from winning the title again this year. Ray Gorton of the winning team turned in an individual card of 73 and, with his team mate, had a best-ball card of 70.

With J. Gullford turning in a card of 72 and F. D. Outmet one of 73, Woodland Golf Club took 7 1/2 points from Bellevue and is now tied with the Oakley Country Club for third place. Oakley having won 8 points from Chestnut Hill, which was forced down to a tie for third place in the standing with the Weston Golf Club.

Weston made the next best showing to Brae Burn yesterday, when it won 10 out of 12 points from Belmont Springs Country Club. Wollaston moved out of last place in the standing by defeating Commonwealth Country Club, 7 to 5.

PUBLIC REQUESTS MADE

BROCKTON, Mass., May 13—Public requests of \$10,000 each to the local Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. are made in the will of Charles W. Kingman, filed yesterday in Plymouth.

RHODE ISLAND ASSEMBLY FIGHT CARRIED TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

Legality of "Rump" Session, at Which 48-Hour Week
Bill Was Passed, Issue to Be Determined

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14 (Special)—The party battle in the Rhode Island General Assembly has reached a point today where the Attorney-General is practically called upon to decide who has won and who has lost.

The holder of that office, Herbert L. Carpenter, elected as a Democrat, has been asked by the Republican Secretary of State, Ernest L. Sprague, for legal guidance as to what action he shall take on executive appointments acted upon by the Democratic members of the Senate at a continuance of the Senate session last Friday night after the Republican members had voted adjournment.

Republicans held this morning that it was a partial victory for their side when the Attorney-General advised Secretary Sprague not to act in issuing commissions to the appointees until he had been further advised. The Senate showed an apparent division of the Democrats last evening when, with Senator McGrane (D.) moving to accept the minutes of the so-called "rump" session, Senator Quinn (D.) arose immediately and moved to adjourn. The vote was carried. A memorable sitting of the Senate, in a session replete with historical events, ended at 8:22 o'clock.

The Republican Speaker of the House, Philip C. Joslin, refused yesterday afternoon to recognize the clerk and messenger, named by the "rump" session, when they appeared with the two measures passed by it, the Quinn resolution for a constitutional convention referendum, and the Coughshall finance emergency bill. A Democratic house member wrested the documents, offered for transmission to the House, from their bearers and placed them on the Speaker's desk. Thereafter they were lost and could not be found when friends went to look for them.

William S. Flynn transmitted to both House and Senate a message formally announcing that he had signed the Lavender bill for a 48-hour week for women and children in industry, which had been passed by the

Democrats after the Republicans left the Senate chamber. Attorney-General Carpenter's ruling will affect the legality of this measure, too, as, if he should rule that the Senate was not properly in session with 17 Democrats and Lieut.-Gov. Felix A. Toupin present when the appointments were passed upon, it will establish the point raised by Senator Arthur A. Sherman, president pro tempore of the Senate, and Republican supporters. This holds that Lieutenant-Governor Toupin ceased to preside over the Senate when he ignored a demand to be heard from the Republican side and declared the Senate at ease. It was then that Senator Sherman moved to the rostrum and, standing below the Lieutenant-Governor, entertained the motion on which the Senate adjourned, which under the rules, is the only motion to be entertained without aquorum present.

Lieutenant-Governor Toupin, it is contended by the Republicans, must have arbitrarily eliminated himself as presiding officer of the Senate by declining to respond to the demand of the majority that the Senate be not considered at ease. Mr. Carpenter will be asked to rule as to whether the power to declare the session at ease is vested in a single person, the presiding officer.

Mr. Toupin continued his arbitrary attitude yesterday by reading the records of the "rump" session, which the Secretary of State, who left the chamber with the Republicans, failed to find in his official record.

A crowd estimated at 500 persons was jammed inside the chamber and its entrance yesterday afternoon but was fairly orderly. Mr. Toupin complained that the four Republican deputy sheriffs detailed to the chamber were not taking instructions from him and announced that he would ask the Governor to call out the militia to preserve order.

Adm.-Gen. John R. Richards was in conference with the Governor at the time, but no call for the militia was sent out.

STATE IS SECOND IN U. S. IMPORTS

Massachusetts Ranks 15th Among
Customs Districts in Exports

Massachusetts occupies second place in the customs districts of the United States, in respect to the valuation of imports during the calendar year 1923, it is shown by statistics compiled at the Boston Custom House today. In the value of exports, Massachusetts occupies the fifteenth place and in the combined imports and exports, occupies fifth place.

Imports via the Massachusetts district, which is largely the Port of Boston, during 1923, were valued at \$307,224,414, a figure only exceeded by one other district, that of New York with \$1,797,962,584. Other districts, in the order of their importance, based on valuation of imports, were: Washington \$262,158,367; Philadelphia \$218,775,187; New Orleans \$171,619,801; San Francisco \$166,776,496; and St. Lawrence \$160,044,225.

In export valuation, New York leads with \$1,518,891,013. Galveston, New Orleans, Michigan, Virginia, Buffalo, San Francisco, Washington, Philadelphia, Maryland, St. Lawrence, Florida, Sabine, Oregon and Massachusetts follow in the order named. Massachusetts' exports were valued at \$52,153,108.

Total commerce, both import and export, showed New York leading with \$3,316,553,612, followed by Galveston with \$2,652,042,044; New Orleans \$473,028,027; Washington \$378,234,000; Massachusetts \$359,480,382; San Francisco \$327,209,118; and Philadelphia \$325,282,665.

THEATERS "The Truth About Blayds"

Copley Theater—"The Truth About Blayds," a play in three acts, by A. A. Milne, presented by Henry Jewett's Repertory Company. The cast: Oliver Blayds Conway.....Philip Tonge
Oliver Blayds.....Alan Sowden
Septima Blayds Conway.....Katherine Standing
Marion Blayds Conway.....Valentine Sidney
William Blayds Conway.....E. E. Clive
Farnsworth.....May Edles
Isobel.....Violet Paget
Oliver Blayds.....Hugh C. Buckler

"The play is so completely 'the thing' by the Jewett production, that much excellent acting is apt to go unnoticed. But that is only one way of saying that Milne's brilliant comedy is acted up to the hilt by the entire cast. Possibly we should find 'The Truth About Blayds' an indifferent play were it poorly done; as performed at the Copley, that night, it was admirable. Analyzing, dissecting, and laying bare human motives in a relentless way, Milne succeeds in making his audience think, and at the same time keeps them diverted by the gentle, yet searching, satire of his clever lines. In 'The Truth About Blayds' he preaches—somewhat after the manner of Shaw—a strong sermon upon the evil of personal domination in social relations. He succeeds in showing clearly how a false belief may be accepted as true for so long that it comes to have almost the force of truth, and is preferred to the truth by the whole of the truth disturbs. Less serious than Shaw, he pokes fun at his characters through their own mouths, even while carrying them forward to the end consistent with their natures.

Oliver Blayds, the supposed poet, whose ambition and fame have absorbed the lives of his children and grandchildren, was delicately handled by Hugh C. Buckler. Violet Paget, Isobel, carries the chief emotional burden with a fine seriousness. E. E. Clive, portraying Conway, who has made a profession of being the famous man's son-in-law, and Valentine Sidney, as Isobel, the professional daughter who enjoys self-deception even better than the average person, could scarcely appear more in character, although at times they barely miss overplaying their parts. Philip Tonge and Katherine Standing put an unusual amount of humor and naturalness into the roles of Blayds' grandchildren, who insist upon judging him by the prediction of a poet, and are whole-hearted and refreshing exponents of the younger generation's frankness.

GRAND HIGH PRIEST NAMED BY MASONS

Royal Arch Chapters of Connecticut Meet

HARTFORD, Conn., May 14 (Special)—William O. Shelley of Hartford was elected Grand High Priest at the one hundred and twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Royal Arch Masons of Connecticut at the Masonic Temple here yesterday afternoon. The meet-

ing was attended by representatives from 44 chapters of Royal Arch Masons in Connecticut.

F. Ward De Klyn of Danbury, retiring Grand High Priest, recommended the appointment of a permanent committee on necrology to present an annual report and that the chapters assigned the Grand Priest for inspection be divided between the Grand Captain of the host and the Grand Principal Sojourner.

Other officers elected, besides the Grand High Priest, were: Deputy Grand High Priest, William Bowers of New Haven; Grand King, Elbert L. Darbie of Danvers; Grand Treasurer, George N. Delap of Hartford; Grand Secretary, George A. Kles of Hartford; Grand Captain of the Host, Harry A. Day of Meriden; grand Principals Sojourner, Edward A. Klatte of Seymour; Grand Royal Arch Captain, Colin S. Buell of New London.

The appointments of Grand High Priest, Shelley were: Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Samuel Sutcliffe of New Britain; Grand Master Third Vell, Lewis C. Hull of Derby; Grand Master Second Vell, George H. Woods of Bridgeport; Grand Master First Vell, the Rev. Arthur F. Lewis of Naugatuck; Grand Senior Steward, F. H. Gerlach of Danbury; Grand Sentinel, George A. Loomis of Hartford.

William O. Shelley, Grand High Priest, was raised in St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M. of Hartford, Feb. 24, 1897. He was exalted in Pythagoras chapter, R. A. M. of Hartford, Oct. 21, 1898, and was received and greeted in Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters, Dec. 7, 1899. He is grand representative for the Grand chapter of New Jersey and grand representative for the Grand Council of Michigan.

He was knighted in Washington commandery, K. T. of Hartford, Dec. 1, 1904. He was president of the Actual Past Masters' Association of the Masonic districts of Hartford County in 1920.

VERMONT CARS INCREASING

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., May 14 (Special)—Automobile registrations in Vermont in 1924 will pass the 60,000 mark and the income from the automobile department will exceed \$1,250,000, according to a prediction of Aaron H. Grout, Secretary of State. Up to May 9 the income has totaled \$949,000. The total income for the year 1923 was \$938,000.

FRESHMAN CREWS WILL RACE TODAY

Comes as Climax to Opening Day
of Harvard Regatta

Charles River Basin will be the scene of rowing activities again this afternoon when the Harvard University annual invitation rowing regatta opens a week of festivities at 8 o'clock finishing with a fitting climax at 5 o'clock with a race, twice postponed, between the Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology freshman crews over the downstream mile and three-quarters course.

Harvard's two freshman crews have entered against Tech's one, have given the appearance of being fast, strong crews and their all-round work under the direction of Coach S. E. Shaw, former University of Washington oarsman, is giving Harvard crew followers a worthwhile hope that the Yale freshmen will trail in their annual race this year.

Coach Shaw has little to say concerning the two crews, but does express confidence that the Crimson will show their rudder to their Technology opponent. The Technology eight will row course one which is on the Cambridge side while the Crimson crews will row courses two and three.

A race proposed for Saturday is expected to take place between Coach Edward Brown's fleet sophomore crew and the Harvard varsity, second varsity and a third varsity, the latter to be composed of members of the other class crews. Coach E. A. Stevens of the varsity eight requested such an affair to give his crew more racing experience and Brown accepted for the same purpose. The Sophomore A crew won the right to face Yale's star class crew at Derby, Conn. May 24, through its brilliant victory over the Senior, Junior B and Sophomore B crews last night. Junior A crew failed to compete because it did not arrive in time.

Coach Stevens had his two varsity crews on the river last night and worked hard to get his men to lengthen their stroke and to eliminate, as far as possible, the running of the slides which showed up so unfavorably last Monday. No immediate change is expected in the personnel of the first crew, but the second varsity, which is far behind the first in showing form and speed, had its first shift. G. S. Mumford Jr., '25 was moved to stroke and E. K. Cunningham Jr., '26, former stroke, took Mumford's seat at No. 2. Mumford stroked last year's varsity against Yale and after a few days' trial may enter the next race as stroke. No other shifts are outstanding just now, but some are contemplated.

Coach Fred Newell of the 150-pound crew expects to make a change in the near future, but is not quite ready to announce it. His crew leaves Friday for the race at Princeton between the Harvard-Princeton and Yale-University lightweight crews. All their finishing work will have to be done by tomorrow as the men leave late Friday and will not be on the water until the time to race.

W. I. Badger, Yale '15, and Dr. R. H. Howe Jr. are the referees for today's regatta, the doubles sculls to start at 3, the pair cox race at 3:30, and dormitory eights next, all to be held on the onemile course in the basin.

RUBBER PAVEMENT TEST IS EXTENDED

Second Section of Blocks Laid on
Northern Avenue Bridge

The second section of rubber pavement was laid today near the center of the drawbridge, Northern Avenue, where there is very severe horse-drawn and motor truck traffic. Approximately 1000 vehicles pass this point each hour in each direction. The first section of the road was laid May 7.

The difficulty with rubber block pavement has been the inability to keep the blocks down to prevent them from creeping. Cementing to the foundation would not accomplish the result.

The speed with which this new rubber pavement can be laid was exemplified by a crew of four bridge mechanics—a cement pourer, cement layer, paving block placer and a spiker—who laid the first few hundred at the rate of 60 square feet per hour. The first section of rubber pavement has been in constant use for nearly a week; but the sharp horse-shoe calks or the heavy steel tires have not scratched or marked the pavement.

The lack of noise also is pointed out as making this pavement desirable for streets around residences and office buildings. Cementing to the foundation, as in 1870, in England, is still in use.

TEMPLE CLUB HEARS NEW PRISON METHODS

Efforts of Massachusetts to "rebuild" men were outlined to a large gathering of Masons in the Roslindale Masonic Temple last evening, at the annual meeting and election of officers of the Roslindale Temple Club by Edward C. R. Bagley, deputy commissioner of prisons. Mr. Bagley defended the "humane policy" of handling the inmates of state prisons, pointing out the good in men and asking that they be brought to that good but but 5 per cent of his character.

Mr. Bagley outlined the needs of a new prison to replace the more than century-old structure in Charlestown. He also favored compensation, on a small scale, for prisoners, to provide them with some money upon their release. Officers elected followed: Drury W. Engley, president; Emil A. Gardner, vice-president; Frederick A. Sanford, secretary; Richard Fortune, treasurer; George Welch, Oliver Langille, Elmer W. Stevens, Edwin T. Rao and Richard E. Chapman, directors; Arthur E. Cook, trustee for three years.

HIGHER CLOTH DUTIES AGITATION INCREASES

Agitation in trade circles for higher duties on imported woolen and cotton cloths, which have become a serious source of competition with the domestic made products in recent months, was increased by the awarding of a contract for some 400,000 yards of khaki for uniforms for United States marines to Manchester, Eng., at 39 cents a yard, against a bid of 41.5 cents a yard from Manchester, N. H. Many requests have been received at the Boston Custom House for detailed information on the imports in recent months.

A special tabular report was compiled today showing these imports for the first three months of this year. This cloth in 1922 to \$7,877,531 in 1923, 400 in 1922 to \$7,877,531 in 1923.

AMERICAN COLLEGE YOUTH REPUDIATES BUTLER WET VIEWS

(Continued from Page 1)

cerned to advocate their views in any legal manner. We are convinced that the Eighteenth Amendment is the deliberate and considered expression of the will of the American people, acting in a constitutional manner.

Whatever desire for modification does exist may be traced, almost invariably, to those who advocate disregard for the law and declare its enforcement impossible. Many college deans have written to the Monitor in agreement with the dean of a great Rhode Island university who declares: "I can frankly say that were it not for the loose notions which prevail at large concerning the prohibition laws and their enforcement, we would probably have no difficulty in taking care of the student situation."

Drinking Parties Ended

More and more college men and women are branding as contemptuous those who still regard violation of the liquor law as something "smart." The president of Ohio's largest university declares that "popular sentiment among students no longer regards drinking as smart but rather as an offense against good taste. The smart set are not in as good standing now as they were. Their numbers, too, are probably decreasing so far as drinking is concerned."

At a state university in the far west the dean declares that "students formerly looked upon drinking parties and intoxication on the part of individual students as a matter of little interest to them, usually considering it something of a joke. During the last year or two this attitude has distinctly changed and any conduct of that kind which has now become rare, is frowned upon by the students as a whole."

slightly writes that the students "believe that prohibition can be enforced if the officers of the law will really try to enforce it. There is a great deal of contempt for law officers who fail in their duty. I have heard a very little student demand for modifications in the law." And the president of the college council at a New York college states that "in the various debates on the matter it is the general opinion that prohibition enforcement should be taken out of the control of politics and put into a civil service position."

The law enforcement conference of college students in Washington expressed itself in no uncertain terms on this problem of enforcement. Its resolution, in part, declared:

"The organized liquor business in this country had become such a menace in politics, the results of drink had such ascertainable and results on the health and public morals, that physicians, manufacturers, retailers, economists, farmers, professional men and women and citizens generally, rose up to say this thing must stop. This is a universal philosophy behind the prohibition amendment must be made clear. The idea that it is destroying the rights of the citizens must be replaced by the truth, that it is the expression of the will of the majority of voting citizens who voluntarily give over some of their privileges for the public good. The Eighteenth Amendment is no more an invasion of the personal liberty within homes than the amendment against slavery. Both are legally passed constitutional measures to protect the common good and promote the general welfare."

Letters show that on an increasing number of college campuses students who disregard the law are being ostracized by their fellows. Disregard for the law by their elders makes the student problem more difficult. But, with all the disregard of the Constitution by persons in high places, prohibition, in the colleges, as the Monitor survey indicates, is proving itself. There is an overwhelming majority of opinion in favor of the retention of the present law. There is increasing evidence that, on the college campuses at least, that law can and will be enforced.

Senator Wheeler Says Profits Alone Are Breaking Down Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 14—Disregarding the question of party politics, Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, asserted that the prohibition fight is a matter of dollars and cents, in an address at a dinner by the Brooklyn Women's Constitutional Committee at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, in the cause of law enforcement. Classifying present law-breakers as politicians who think more of their pocketbooks than of their country, he said that the blame could be laid neither upon the Republican Party nor upon the Democratic Party. He said in part:

Out in the lumber camps of Montana, Oregon and Washington the men used to spend their salaries and their holiday drinking and would come back to camp, so destitute that they would be willing to work under any conditions. Then prohibition came. The lumber men went to town, bought good clothes, stopped at good hotels instead of the saloons, and came back to camp with self-respect. They demanded better beds, better food, and said, with money in their pockets, that if these demands were not met, they would go where they would be.

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met. It is the attempt of the liquor sellers to restore their profits that is breaking down law enforcement. It isn't the Republican Party and it isn't the Democratic Party. It's a question of dollars and cents. A lot of these men think more of their pocketbooks than they do of their country.

I will tell you that unless the Republican and Democratic parties keep better faith with America in the future than they have in the past, both of them better look out. The people want more than mere promises and they are going to have them kept or else a third party will come that will keep its promises.

Among the other speakers were William D. Upshaw (D.), representative of Georgia, who criticized the stand of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, on prohibition, and C. Ellis Moore (R.), representative of Ohio, who maintained there was no alternative in America for constitutional government save anarchy, and that the open choice before everyone is to love or leave America.

Iowa Dry Forces Combating Campaign of Liberty League

DES MOINES, Ia., May 9 (Special Correspondence)—Dry forces in Iowa are focusing their attention upon the drive for members being conducted in the State by the National Liberty League, an organization sponsoring the legalization of the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer under federal control.

Dor De Bow, Omaha, national secretary of the organization, has established state headquarters in Des Moines, and has been here for several weeks, supervising the inauguration of the campaign for members and funds in Iowa. He reports branch offices established in Davenport and Sioux City.

In charge of the Iowa branch of the league are W. H. Metz and L. M. Fuhs, both of Des Moines. They comprise the executive board for the State, working in co-operation with national officers who make their headquarters in Omaha, according to Mr. De Bow.

W. C. T. U. JUBILEE SESSION OPENED

Brookline Women Urged to Get
Five Voters Each for Dry
Enforcement Code

"If every member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will go out and get five fresh voters for the dry enforcement code which is to be on the ballot next November, we can win Referendum No. 3 with a fine margin. It is our job to get those five fresh voters. It is clearly for this work that we are members of this organization. Let five fresh voters for Referendum No. 3 be our slogan." This was the opening message of Miss Laura Jones, chairman of the citizenship department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, speaking at the jubilee year celebration meeting, at St. Mark's Church, Brookline, Monday.

Miss Jones said that she viewed with some alarm the rumors of a wet presiding officer at the coming National Republican Convention. She thought the Republicans would make a great mistake if they gave in to the noisy wet element of the eastern states.

She believed that the bulk of the women through the Nation were dry and that the thing for both political parties to avoid was the revolt of mother, for the mothers certainly would revolt if wet planks came anywhere near the platform of the parties or if a wet President or Vice-President were nominated.

She believed that the women of the State should stand behind Congressman Dallinger, at least until other dries appear in the field, but most of all they should go out and get five fresh voters for the Prohibition Enforcement Code.

Other speakers on today's program were: Channing H. Cox, Governor; Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor; Albert J. Lynch of the federal prohibition unit in Massachusetts; Oscar C. Gallagher, superintendent of schools of Brookline, as well as Mrs. Alice G. Ropes and Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, president and past president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Meetings similar to today's session in Brookline will be held next week at Attleboro on Friday, Lynn Saturday, and at Worcester Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, W. C. T. U. national superintendent of Christian citizenship, is to speak at each place.

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MOTOR REGISTRY NEEDS MORE MEN

Ten Additional Inspectors Asked
—Mr. Goodwin Cites Finance
Board's Constant Opposition

Request for the appointment of 10 additional inspectors for the division of motor vehicle registration was made today to Homer Loring, chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, by William F. Williams, commissioner of the Department of Public Works, in compliance with the request of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, for the appointment of 20 inspectors.

Mr. Williams, in his letter to Mr. Loring, recalls that the division of motor vehicle registration is in the Department of Public Works, and that he, the commissioner, originally had approved Mr. Goodwin's requisition for 20 inspectors. This requisition, Mr. Williams explained, had been inserted in the original budget of the Department of Public Works.

The fact that the Commission on Administration and Finance had cut out the request of the registrar of motor vehicles for the inspectors was recalled in the letter. Later the House Ways and Means Committee restored the item in the budget for public works, but the Commission on Administration and Finance had consented to the appointment of but 10 inspectors.

Mr. Goodwin, in commenting upon the situation today, charged that the action of the Administration and Finance Commission was part of "a drive aimed at the division of motor vehicle registration." Mr. Goodwin said:

I am disgusted and discouraged at the way Homer Loring and Thomas W. White of this commission are trying to interfere with the work of the registry division. The Commissioner of Public Works, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, the Committee on Ways and Means of the Senate and the House and the Public Safety Committee, which has just made its recommendation to the Governor and the Legislature, have all decided and said that we need the 20 additional inspectors.

Apparently certain officials of the commission on administration and finance feel that they are more to be considered than these officials and commissions that have said we need the men. There is no reason why I should make any further effort to get the men necessary to do our work, as I am sure that we will have to face all possible opposition from that commission, which should be doing all that it can to better, rather than to hinder, the rendering of efficient service to the people.

SOLDIERS' BONUS SURPLUS DIVISION REPORT IS MADE

The Joint Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has just reported in favor of returning to the following cities and towns the following apportionments of the surplus of \$2,000,000 remaining from the distribution of the soldiers' bonus raised by adding \$3 to each poll tax collected in the state for five years:

Attleboro, \$10,334; Boston, \$305,706;	Brookline, \$33,160; Cambridge, \$59,607;
Chelsea, \$21,959; Chicopee, \$18,479;	Holyoke, \$28,487; Haverhill, \$28,439;
Beverly, \$11,920; Arlington, \$9,701; Belmont, \$5,728; Everett, \$20,005; Fall River, \$61,265; Fitchburg, \$21,031; Lawrence, \$41,048; Lowell, \$55,037; Lynn, \$52,836; Malden, \$25,089; Medford, \$20,156; New Bedford, \$32,393; Newton, \$23,152; Milton, \$4,795; Pittsfield, \$21,349; Quincy, \$24,771; Revere, \$15,135; Salem, \$19,492; Somerville, \$46,595; Springfield, \$67,507; Taunton, \$18,384; Waltham, \$16,382; Watertown, \$12,162; Worcester, \$93,212; Woburn, \$8,282; Winthrop, \$7,881; Winchester, \$5,114; Weymouth, \$8,062; Wellesley, \$3,353.	

BRIDGEWATER CITED FOR STATE'S PRISON

The legislative Committee on Public Institutions voted today to report favorably on the proposition to establish a new state prison at Bridgewater.

The Christian Science Monitor is for sale on the following news stands in
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ILLINOIS MINERS ASK CO-OPERATION

Semi-Public, Corporation Urged
as Basis of Reorganizing
Idle Coal Business

PEORIA, Ill., May 13 (Special)—In the pinch of 150 idle Illinois mines, Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers, recommended today the establishment of a semi-public corporation representing miners, operators, the State and the consuming public as the basis of reorganization of the soft coal industry in this State. He proposed further to the miners' state convention here:

The establishment of one or more giant power plants on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for the manufacture of electricity.
An integrated network of major and minor power lines to make electricity available to every hamlet and farmhouse in the state.
The distillation of coal at or near the giant power stations, in order to save the by-product of coal which are now wasted.

Besides steady employment for the miners, Mr. Farrington enumerated among expected benefits increased demand for Illinois coal, reduction in price and steady supply of light, heat and power, abolition of smoke nuisance and cheaper fertilizer. He anticipated that demand for coal would be enlarged through substitution of electricity for older forms of power, light and heat.

Mr. Farrington declared that "nationalization of mines is not practicable" and asked authority for the Executive Board of the Illinois Miners to finance an investigation into the feasibility of his recommendations. He pointed out that the Illinois miners were unionized "100 per cent organized and our strikes are 100 per cent effective." However "the bituminous coal industry," he said, "is highly competitive." Mr. Farrington continued:

The widespread unemployment we have experienced of late in the Illinois field is largely due to the competition of Kentucky and West Virginia coal, which is underselling Illinois coal in the Chicago market.

In the face of such conditions it will become increasingly difficult to obtain the improvements in the wages and working conditions to which our members are justly entitled. In other words we find ourselves in this position, where every increase in wages and lowering of hours of labor is followed by a reduction in the price of coal.

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AUSTRALIA TO AID COTTON INDUSTRY

LONDON, May 12—"We are going to make Australia the greatest cotton growing country," was the statement of G. F. Pearce, Commonwealth Home Minister, upon arriving at Sydney, N. S. W., to preside over a conference of the ministers of agriculture of all the states meeting there for the purpose of coordinating efforts throughout the country in connection with the cotton industry, says a dispatch to the Daily Mail.

The aim of the conference is to evolve a comprehensive scheme of plant breeding, seed selection and research work regarding diseases and pests, and the Home Minister, emphasizing the need for thoroughness, declared: "If our cotton is to win the world's markets it must be because its fine quality gains for it the same reputation we have won for our meringue."

The Mail reports that a loan of £20,000,000 backed by the British and Australian governments to assist emigration to Australia is contemplated.

PYTHIANS ELECT OFFICE
FRANKLIN, N. H., May 14—George Warwick of Keene, the Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at the fifty-fourth annual session here yesterday, when 61 persons took the Grand Lodge degree. Cora Hayes of Groveton was elected Grand Chief of the Grand Lodge of Pythian Sisters.

METHODISTS FACE COMMUNISM ISSUE

Berrien County, Mich., Controversy in Conference—Responsibility Disclaimed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 14.—A charge that the Methodist Church had been brought into ill repute as a supporter of communism and the Third International threw the Methodist Episcopal General Conference into an uproar today. It was finally voted that Harry F. Ward, chairman of the Civil Liberties Union and editor of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, was beyond the jurisdiction of the conference.

Circulation by the Civil Liberties Union of bulletins of the federation in regard to the arrest of a group of Communists in Berrien County, Michigan, about two years ago, was the basis of a report by a standing committee, which was adopted as the conference's final action.

"The church ought to take action," said John C. Willis of the Michigan delegation. "The church has been brought into great reproach in Berrien County. We ask a deliverance whereby the people of that county who know that the church does not stand for Communism and the Communists that seek the overthrow of the United States Government. Ward's chairmanship of the Civil Liberties Union has been used as a smoke screen."

G. Bromley Oxnam of California received an ovation when he said that the matter of free speech was at issue in Michigan and that the sending out of the bulletins was in defense of the federal constitution.

Presenting the committee report, its chairman recounted the Michigan episode as follows:

A number of men were arrested at a Communist meeting in Berrien County, supposedly held in violation of the anti-syndicalist law of Michigan. The Civil Liberties Union attacked the arrests on the ground of free speech. Some secretary of the union got hold of a number of bulletins on communism issued by the Methodist Federation for social service, which discussed both sides of the question impartially. These, with a letter enclosed, were sent out by the union without Ward's knowledge. He would not have tolerated it had he known it was being done.

Delegate Willis then charged that the letters and bulletins sent 10 days before the trial of the Communists to every possible juror except the ministers of Berrien County. "With the purpose of making prospective jurors believe that the church was behind the Communist movement."

William H. von Benckendorf of New York said that the federation for social service was not an official body of the church but that the situation was a grave one, calling for the appointment of a separate commission amenable to the conference to deal with all important social questions.

"We are anxious," said the Rev. James R. Wooton of Michigan, "to have it made clear that the church was not responsible in this affair and that Ward was not its spokesman." An amendment to strike out certain words in the committee report was then defeated and the report was carried with only a few dissenting votes.

Resolution Commending Governor Pinchot Adopted

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 14 (Special).—Repeating the words, "Governor Pinchot is rebuked by Methodists," which appeared in the headlines of a local newspaper, Dr. George W. Henson of Philadelphia today moved a resolution in the Methodist general conference, which was adopted unanimously, commending the Pennsylvania Governor for his unselfish, untiring and aggressive campaign against the violators of law, and assuring him of full sympathy and co-operation.

The error came about through a misunderstanding by a reporter of the action that the general conference took in refusing to print the Governor's speech in the official journal of the general conference. The reason that publication was refused was that the speech was made in the men's convention, which was not an official session of the general conference and was therefore not entitled to be printed in the official record. It was thus through no lack of sympathy that this action was taken. On the other hand, the speech of the Governor was received with great acceptability. A telegram embodying this resolution was sent to Governor Pinchot.

Natives of Many Lands

The unusual sight of a platform crowded with natives of many lands greeted the eyes of the great audience in the Municipal Auditorium last night when the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in presenting its work, made vivid its world-wide activities by inviting missionaries and natives from the lands in which it labors, to appear, dressed in costume and carrying the flags of the nations from which they came.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, president of the Board of Foreign Missions; Dr. Frank Mason North and Dr. Titus Lowe, executive secretaries, were in charge, and introduced in turn the several delegations. Said Bishop Herbert Welch of Seoul:

The main objective of all this missionary endeavor is to lay the foundation for a new social and ethical structure throughout the Orient and the world. Western civilization, in many respects, has had a vicious influence in the East. The church is operating to negate some of the evil influence coming from America, and to plant good seed.

The State has followed the church in Korea in pioneering movements that have effected the civilization of the twentieth century. The evils of alcohol, of industrial abuses, such as child labor and the 12-hour day, the church discovered before the politicians did. The same thing is true in international relations. It is the church which has been teaching that the only genuine basis of a permanent world order is a moral and spiritual basis.

Gratitude of Japanese

The gratitude of the Japanese people Bishop Welch described, vividly picturing the rejoicing in the streets

Figures at Methodist General Conference



Bishop Charles Wesley Burns of Montana and the Rev. Liu Fang of Peking

MR. CARTER SHOWS TROPHIES OF LUXURY

Beautiful Slides Reveal Rare Collection Found in King Tut-ank-Amen's Tomb

The audience, gathered at the Boston Opera House last evening to hear Howard Carter's first lecture, "Last Year's Discoveries," broke into applause when a slide showing the beautifully preserved statue of a favorite lioness of King Tut-ank-Amen was thrown on the screen. The sleek, upstanding ears seemed powdered with gold vapor. The fine, calm eyes and the perfectly modeled nose were made the perfect focal point of the slide. Carter, who must by this time be beyond amazement at any example of beauty, smiled a little at the applause.

Mr. Carter was greeted by vigorous applause. He has the advantage of an unusual simplicity of manner. Lantern slides are scarcely ever satisfactory. In this day of motion pictures, too, most of these slides had become familiar through the rotogravure supplements. Nevertheless, they did take on through the evening a dramatic significance of their own wholly unrelated to any camera.

He held an aura of the dancing heat of the Valley of the Kings by day, of its full moon, ice-white and reflected by night. They held some sense of that breathless moment of discovery when the first of the steps leading down into that famous sealed way. They made it possible to hear the laugh of the hyena, somewhere in the near obscurities of the desert, as it floated after Mr. Carter when he went away at twilight, stamped on his mule the sight of the Intel at the top of the sealed door which, on the morrow he might open.

The slides showed the progress of the excavation. There was the great mountain under which "sleeps that great King," a mountain which is only gilded by the setting and the rising sun seemed the noblest monument of knowledge. The sculptured corridors, the antechamber with its magnificent heap of the relics of a noble reign, its trifles of casual-material life, its symbols of royalty. Its vaguely pathetic bits of neckcloth and disordered sandals, torn by the hurrying fingers of thieves looking only for jeweled gold. Its child's chair, upon which the youthful King sat and practiced before the cares of a brief reign laid their weight upon an announcement.

The sequence of events as told by Mr. Carter is but mere repetition of what has appeared in the news columns. The pictures have been seen, too. But with his repetition last night was the quiet, unassuming voice of the man whose patient labor had solved another mystery of the centuries. There was little humor, except once, fleetingly, in the identification of a pictured walking stick with a carved head like Charles Chaplin's.

Bore Amazing Likeness

Mr. Carter said, "And the carving as 'the comedian of the period' and added, 'Yet we say there is nothing new under the sun.' Thus the audience found a certain release from the tension over the miraculous tale in a momentary laughter.

Tomorrow night Mr. Carter's lecture is of "This Year's Discoveries." There was still appreciable evidence of disappointment that the whole story couldn't be heard in an evening. Which, doubtless, after all, is the test of a story's vitality.

SHIPPING TO PACIFIC GAINS

Permits for the movement of west-bound cargo by water from Boston to the Pacific Coast, on vessels of the Luckenbach Line, are no longer required, according to an announcement by the local office of that company.

The permit system was put into effect some time ago, owing to the necessity for advance information regarding the amount of freight to go forward on the weekly sailings, and to regulate the flow of merchandise. Conditions have now improved, however, and it is possible to move freight without the restriction of the permits. In this connection, it is pointed out by shipping interests that the movement of cargo between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts has been sufficient to provide a substantial portion of the water-borne commerce of the port of Boston in recent months.

SCHOOL HOUSING DECLARED UNFIT

Second Installment of Strayer Report in Providence Criticizes Buildings

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14 (Special).—Dr. George D. Strayer, director of the college of education, Columbia University, who with a corps of assistants has completed a survey of Providence schools in response to general demand for improved conditions, scores buildings and equipment in the third section of his report made public today. Dr. Strayer characterizes as the worst he has seen in surveying many American cities the buildings and equipment which Providence is obliging its children to utilize.

Out of 165 schools, Dr. Strayer finds 67 fall miserably to meet standards of safety, sanitation, lighting and adaptability. Major improvements are required to make 29 others satisfactory. Not another city in the United States, he says, has failed so completely in providing adequate sites for high schools.

Dr. Strayer finds that there is "little evidence that the school committee has purchased adequate supplies; desks are old-fashioned and blackboards obsolete in many schools. Libraries are incomplete. Manual training departments in basements and auditoriums on upper floors. Instead of on first floors, are criticized. The city has been found to have been negligent in its policy toward school sites in that it has purchased too little land to allow play space, and has erected too many small school buildings.

Remedial action for these defects is to be found, Dr. Strayer says, in a building development policy following the "K-3-3" plan. This plan involves the occupancy of one set of buildings by kindergartens and the six lowest elementary grades; a second set for junior high school; or as at present, the seventh and eighth grades and the first year high school courses, and a third set for senior high school or the three higher years.

SHAWMUT LINE SALE TO CITY AUTHORIZED

Legal formalities attending the transfer of the Shawmut branch of the Old Colony Railroad to the City of Boston, which will equip the line for electrical operation and lease it to the Elevated, practically are complete, according to officials of the road, by the insurance yesterday of an Interstate Commerce Commission certificate, authorizing the New York, New Haven & Hartford Company and the Old Colony Company to discontinue operation of the line from Harrison Square to Mattapan.

The city will purchase the line for \$950,000, a figure set by the state Public Utilities Commission and accepted by the railroad.

CHARITABLE AGENCIES INDORSED

A booklet issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, listing 140 national charitable institutions as worthy of support, is available for distribution at the bureau of information of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in compliance with the request of the city which it investigated 2000 institutions.

AMENDED BOSTON ZONING BILL IS SENT BY HOUSE TO SENATE

Agreement Reached by City Planners and Municipal Boards—Garage Regulations Important

The Boston zoning bill was passed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday, with an amendment offered by Henry L. Shattuck of Boston. This was a substitute amendment different in many respects from his original amendment, proposed last week.

In addition to changing the personnel of the board of zoning adjustment, the original amendment, by striking out certain provisions of the bill, would have permitted the expansion and perpetuation of uses not conforming to the proposed zoning districts. It would also have weakened the enforcement clauses of the law and by combining the board of appeals with the board of zoning adjustment would have seriously conflicted with the existing board of appeals under the Boston Building Law and hampered the practical application of the zoning law, it is asserted.

These facts were brought out last Saturday at a conference held at the City Hall between Mr. Shattuck, the City Planning Board and Zoning Advisory commission, John H. Mahoney, building commissioner, Samuel Seligson, assistant corporation counsel, and Davis B. Keniston, house chairman of the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs, who reported on the bill.

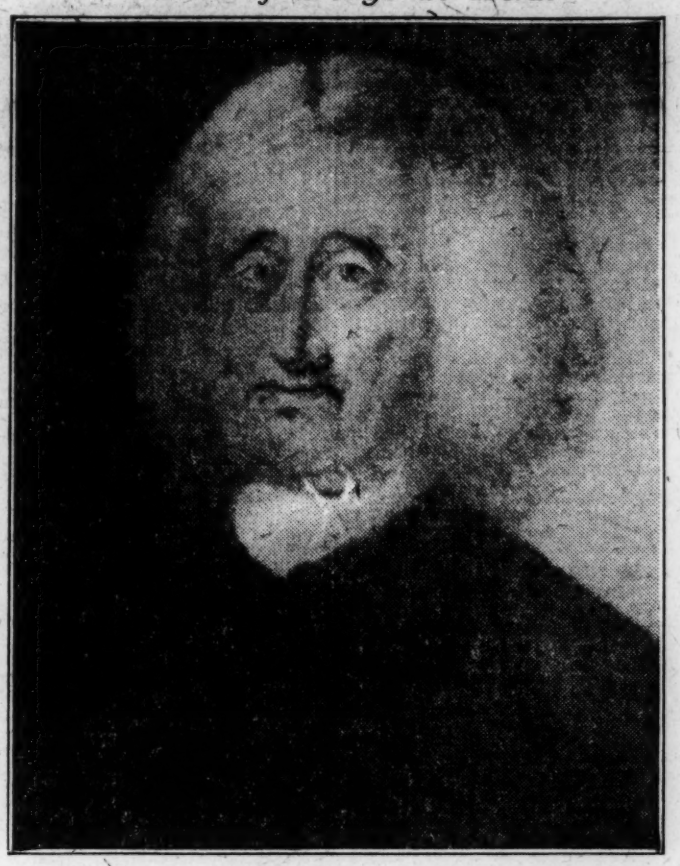
Objectionable Features Eliminated

As a result of the conference, most of the features of the amendment were held to be objectionable by the Planning Board and Zoning Advisory Commission were eliminated and an agreement was reached on other phases of the amendment. The most important provisions of the substitute amendment are those relating to the granting of licenses for garages in residential districts and to the personnel of the board of zoning adjustment. No licenses would be granted for a garage where it would be detrimental to the residential character of the neighborhood, increase the fire hazard, or tend to cause congestion in private ways used by others.

The right to appeal is given to any aggrieved person from any decision of the Board of Street Commissioners granting a license within 15 days of notice of the decision to the State Fire Marshal, who may, after public hearing, suspend or revoke the license. Dr. Shattuck claimed that the garage problem was particularly acute on the narrow alleys of the Back Bay residential district and that additional restrictions and safeguards were needed.

In the substitute amendment the board of appeals and the board of zoning adjustment are left separated as they are in the bill, which means that the board of appeals will be the

Pastel of Denys de Berdt



Experts Are Working to Determine Whether This Portrait at the State House is by John Singleton Copley

Pastel of Denys de Berdt May Be Work of John Singleton Copley

Portrait of London Merchant Who Sided With American Colonists Viewed at State House by Experts

In a conspicuous and appropriate place on the walls of the Senate reception room in the Massachusetts State House where the State Senate met in their deliberations from Jan. 11, 1798, until June 10, 1896, the pastel portrait of Denys de Berdt, staunch supporter of the cause of the American Colonies at the Court of St. James's when Samuel Adams, James Otis, Benjamin Franklin and other patriots worked for the repeal of the obnoxious Stamp Act, shall be hung and honored if the fact that the work is from the hand of John Singleton Copley can be unquestionably determined.

So said Walter Gilman Page, chairman of the Massachusetts Art Commission and citizen of Massachusetts, who has done much to add to the beauty of the State House and to preserve that artistic tradition which has made for the State Capitol a reputation far beyond the confines of the United States.

Mr. Page came to the State House to view this pastel portrait of Denys de Berdt when the question of its origin was put to him. The portrait had hung in a comparatively retired place in the office of Herman MacDonald, secretary to Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Page Examines Pastel Having invited Mr. Page to come to the executive offices in his official capacity as chairman of the Massachusetts Art Commission, Mr. MacDonald took down the aged work of art from the wall of his office. He carefully dusted off such portions of the pastel and its frame as he felt a layman should. Then he awaited the coming of the well-known portrait painter.

At the same time the State House representatives of the different newspapers were notified. Carefully Mr. Page scrutinized the pastel. On the back of the old gilt frame he read a newspaper article telling much of how the pastel came to be in the possession of the State, but of its maker—not a word. That seemed to be, when the article was written, of considerable importance. To Mr. Page the identity of the hand which made the pastel was the important consideration—he cared very little indeed about the fact that the pastel had been presented the State by one Richard Carey in 1780 and that it had been received with grateful thanks for the Commonwealth at that time.

The pastel was then hung in the Old State House in Washington and State Streets, where it had place in the Council Chamber of the early executive councilors. It was not prized greatly at that time and was removed from the Council Chamber at the Old State House only to be hung in a less conspicuous position, if possible, in the State Library. Finally the pastel was taken to the executive offices in the State House where it found resting place, more on account of its unquestioned age than from any sense of its merit as a possible work of art. It is to be noted.

Mr. Page, after viewing the ancient pastel, received the permission of the Governor and of the State House custodian, Frederick H. Kimball, and removed the pastel to yet another spot, this time on the walls of the Senate reception room for viewing by experts on the work of John Singleton Copley.

Mr. De Berdt's History

Denys de Berdt was a merchant of London and was extensively engaged in trade with the American Colonies and after the Revolution with the merchants in the young Republic. He was the agent for the Colonies of Massachusetts and Delaware in 1765. When the so-called "Stamp Act Congress" was held in Philadelphia in the Colony of Pennsylvania, Denys de Berdt was present during the deliberations and it was he who took the petition from the Colonies in Congress assembled to London, where he presented the appeal to the House of Commons asking for the repeal of the taxes levied by Parliament on the colonies. This was the petition praying for relief from onerous taxation and framed, it was hoped, "without offending the ministry," as the Congress was then deemed to be held illegally. It was largely through the constant efforts and skillful diplomatic course pursued by Mr. de Berdt, it is said, that the Stamp Act was repealed, but too late for Great Britain, in 1776.

Later Mr. de Berdt, through the intricacies of the politics of that time, lost his place as agent for the two colonies, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and he became bankrupt.

FRUIT CO. SHIP SAILS FOR CUBA

The United Fruit Company steamer San Plavio sailed from Long Wharf today for Havana, Cuba, with a large cargo, which included two carloads of iron, 1500 bundles and rolls of newsprint, 3500 sacks of potatoes, etc. Rogelio Ramon, a student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was a passenger.

B. U. NEWS MANAGERS NAMED

LaFayette L. Marchand of Manchester, N. H., and Alvah B. Wheeler of Waltham have been chosen managing editor and business manager, respectively, of the Boston University News, student weekly newspaper.

TIMBER ACREAGE ALLEGED TOO HIGH

Lumber Company Seeking Tax Rebate Also Attacks the Valuation Per Acre

LANCASTER, N. H., May 14, (Special).—Further evidence was presented yesterday by the Connecticut Valley Lumber Company in its suit for abatement of taxes from the town of Stratford, to prove that the tax officials assessed the company's holding in that town as 8050 acres instead of 7714 and that the valuation of \$5 an acre of standing timber, to be used for pulp wood is too high a figure.

Experts testifying for the company place the amount of timber at only 3 1/2 cords an acre, on the average throughout the tract in question. The officials justify the assessment they made on it for purposes of taxation by the existence of a contract which the company has with the Groveton Paper Company for the sale of standing timber off this tract at a price of \$6 a cord for the first five years and \$7 a cord for the next five years following, the contract further providing that at least 10,000 cords a year shall be cut off.

Defense of Company

The defense of the company in explanation of this contract is that softwood stumpage, even though salable ultimately at the prices specified in this particular contract, has a present value for the next 10-year period of only \$3.23 on the average. This figure is arrived at by charging off for each year 6 per cent interest on the investment, as represented by the price at which the wood will be sold, and also charging the taxes on 25 cents a cord for "overhead" and 25 cents more for "scaling and inspecting."

Under this system of figuring, the \$6 wood the first year has a net value of only \$5.01 a cord, taking out interest, taxes and charges, and the value decreases annually until, on the wood that has to be held 10 years before its sale, the present value is calculated at only \$1.43 a cord. The average for the period is \$3.23 which the company concedes that it is willing to pay taxes on instead of the \$5 that has been assessed.

The company sent a party of experts into the tract under consideration last week and they found several feet of saw in the woods and an exceptionally large amount of cut timber in the brooks. These experts estimated that 1424 acres of the tract has been cut over since the assessment of April 1, 1923, which caused this litigation. The remaining 6286 acres has an average growth of less than 3 1/2 cords to the acre.

Issues Involved

The issue involved is not only whether the property is over-taxed, but whether it is taxed on the basis of value to other taxable property in the same town. The state tax commission, before whom the trial is taking place in the capacity of referees appointed by the Superior Court, will make a trip to Stratford to take a look at the tract, which includes several of the White Mountains.

The property in question in this case is in the northern part of the town in a mountainous region. It has been brought out that the assessment against the company by the town officials last year was \$405,000 and the total valuation of the town is \$1,676,000. The company is taxed for 30 per cent of the real property in town and one-fourth of all the taxable property, real and personal.

That a vast difference exists between the figures of the company's experts and the town assessors is evident from the fact that the company is assessed on 75,000 acres of growing timber and Mr. Young and his associate expert timber estimators figured there are only 21,617 acres.

MAINE POULTRYMEN FORM ORGANIZATION

AUGUSTA, Me., May 14.—Organization was perfected with the election of a board of 10 directors, representing the local organizations and communities in all sections of the State, of the Maine Poultry Producers Association at an all-day meeting at the Augusta Y. M. C. A. Building, yesterday.

This organization of poultrymen is for the purpose of co-operative marketing of eggs through a central grading station, and the use of contracts drawn up by the state Department of Agriculture and indorsed by B. F. Cleaves of Portland, secretary of the Associated Industries of Maine, was accepted by the 75 delegates present at the meeting, representing some 35 communities.

The board of incorporators, which constitutes the directorate, was elected as follows: W. Sterling Kibbey; A. G. Elwell; West Euston; M. E. Ricker, Waterboro; J. A. Chadbourne, Bridgeton; Frederick Roble, Gorham; F. L. Piper, Rockland; F. M. Johnson, Wadsworth; George S. King, Fremont; J. H. Moore, Winthrop; A. M. Ward, Winslow; C. S. Preble, Hampden; J. S. Mullen, Lincolnville; W. S. Parsons, East New Portland; Charles Rinz, Richmond; E. B. Sanderson, Greene.

JAPANESE ARRIVES TO STUDY BOTANY

E. Shimizu, a Japanese student connected for the last three years, with the Japanese Embassy in London, arrived in Boston today on the Leyland. Line steamer Devonian from Liverpool. Mr. Shimizu intends to study botany at the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. J. F. Manners, a Boston artist who has been abroad for three years, was another passenger.

The Devonian brought a general cargo of 1000 tons. It will sail Saturday for Philadelphia and return to Boston in time for the departure of May 21. Nearly all passenger accommodations for that date are booked, the company announces.

STUDENTS PLEDGE \$29,425

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 13 (Special).—Students of the International Y. M. C. A. Training College at a rally last night pledged \$29,425 toward the \$250,000 endowment and expansion fund for the college. The senior class, in addition, has pledged \$10,000 in the form of endowment insurance. It is announced that \$376,065 of the total amount remains to be subscribed.

COMMUNISTS MAKE DRASTIC CLAIMS ON BLOC DES GAUCHES

Moderate Elements, However, It
Is Hoped in Paris Will
Prevail in Chamber

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 14—Undoubtedly the Radicals and Socialists have obtained a great victory, but there is extraordinary exaggeration in many quarters. The most favorable result of the analysis of the figures as given officially shows that the Radicals and Socialists combined have, if the Communists are set aside merely a majority of 12 on paper. But the Communists should in reality be taken as opposed to both Radicals and Socialists. Moreover a number of Radicals who fought under that label are Nationalist. The cold truth is, therefore, that despite the enthusiasm caused by the unexpected victory in the new Chamber of Deputies, there are two blocs practically of equal strength, with the Communists holding more sway than their numbers justify, in this highly-balanced assembly.

Obviously unless there is a compromise and an attempt at a coalition of the moderates, there will be little stability in the new government which will succeed the Poincaré Cabinet after June 1.

Claims to Premiership
Yet all the Radicals and Socialist papers are declaring that these parties intend to rule the roost on strictly party lines. They declare that Alexandre Millerand President of the Republic must resign, since he associated himself with the Bloc National, in order that Paul Painlevé may be put in his place. They claim the Premiership for themselves, Aristide Briand being rejected as not belonging to the Radical group. Edouard Herriot seems to be their choice. They even demand the presidency of the Chamber, which usually goes without question of party to the most suitable man. Thus Raoul Péret, the present president, is much further to the left than was the old Chamber in general, and the vice-presidents of the Bloc National Chamber included Socialists. The Radicals intend to elect M. Péret from the presidency.

But all this future must pass when the difficulties of governing with a purely paper majority of 12 is discovered. In the meantime the Communist Party which takes its orders from Moscow announces that it will make the Bloc des Gauches do its bidding.

M. Poincaré Relieved
In the first place it requires a total amnesty bill, the complete evacuation of the Ruhr, recognition of Soviet Russia, the immediate abandonment of the decree laws, suppression of the new taxes and the imposition of a capital levy.

Raymond Poincaré, though personally relieved of the task which had grown too heavy, is anxious lest his policy be overturned. He does not believe it possible for the Left party to govern with its narrow majority, which contains many who followed him in foreign affairs. The extreme wing of the Radicals will endeavor to rule the party and are now making the most noise, but the chances are that the moderate elements will prevail, and that there will be no sudden reversal of French foreign policy. M. Poincaré was gradually winding up the Ruhr adventure, and if his successors continue the process with proper precautions everybody will be pleased.

M. Poincaré to Seek Repose
According to certain indications, M. Poincaré intends to retire from public life for some time. He is being pressed to write for a number of journals, American as well as French, but M. Poincaré is refusing them all for the moment. He would have continued without faltering to the end of his task, but since the vicissitudes of politics permit him to take repose which he needs, he wishes quietly to disappear from the scene where he has played the chief rôle. This does not mean that his activities have ceased. After a rest he will return as a journalist and a politician at the opportune moment.

M. Poincaré has written a letter to Ramsay MacDonald, explaining why it is undesirable that the meeting arranged for next week should be held in the unexpected circumstances. The Poincaré Cabinet, although taking no fresh initiative, will actively carry on current affairs until the new Chamber, with its government comes into power in June. Thus François Mar-

sal, Minister of Finance, is charged to deal with the fresh fall of the franc and to restore the national credit. It is impossible for President Millerand, it is held, according to constitutional practice to enter into contact with politicians for the purpose of forming a cabinet. For until June the old Parliament is in existence and the new Chamber has no official existence. If, for example, war suddenly broke out or other unexpected catastrophe happened, it would be the old Chamber and not the new which would be called together.

Nevertheless, privately at least, President Millerand will in a few days have a consultation with M. Herriot and the Cabinet will be practically ready for the opening of Parliament. A most strenuous attack is being made by the Radical press, notably Le Quotidien on M. Millerand because before his presidential days he was leader of the Bloc National. He is now told brutally that since the Radicals are coming into power, he must resign. A campaign is being waged to bring about this resignation.

Naturally there is not the smallest reason why President Millerand should, in the present circumstances, resign, since his business as President is merely to hold the scales level. In France there is no justification for a change of presidents with a change of party or that he should be a party President. The exact contrary is the constitutional rule. But on the other hand, it is known that M. Millerand has strong views on the Ruhr policy, and if the future Premier insisted on reversing the Ruhr policy, he might as well quit the Elysée in protest. Should this happen, France would be faced with a grave crisis, and difficult days probably lie ahead.

Siki's Advocate Elected

DAKAR, Africa, May 14—The Negro deputy, M. Diagne, defender of Siki's case in the fighter's altercation with the French boxing Federation, was re-elected for Senegal in the French parliamentary elections. He is a Republican Socialist.

RAMSAY MACDONALD ADDRESSES WOMEN OF THE LABOR PARTY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 14—"An informal, friendly talk to friends," was Miss Margaret Bondfield's description of the Labor women's demonstration here last night. This was especially the case when the Labor women members of Parliament spoke to the audience and the audience in turn chafed the members of Parliament. Most of the speakers seemed to utter a note of warning to the hearers not to expect too much and to refrain from criticizing, at any rate till the end of Labor's first session.

Ramsay MacDonald dwelt on the Labor foreign policy and spoke warmly of the small nations of Europe. He urged that to put Europe on its feet it was necessary to take the experts' report as a whole. He spoke also of the steps being taken to prepare the way for a world conference on disarmament as soon as the time is ripe, but warned his hearers that such a conference could only result in failure if called too soon. Arthur Henderson, Home Secretary, touched on the topics of education, pensions and Labor's first budget. Miss Susan Lawrence, member from East Ham, North, made an earnest speech for widows' pensions. Miss Dorothy Jewson, Herbert S. Morrison (member from Hackney), and Miss Margaret Bondfield (member from Northampton) also spoke. The last was received with the singing of "She's a Jolly Good Fellow" by the audience.

There was a distinct Scottish flavor about the demonstration. This was provided partly by the Prime Minister's speech, partly by the London Labor Choral Union singing "Annie Laurie" to music by Granville Bantock. The choir, whose conductor was Rutland Boughton and whose object is "to develop the musical instincts of the people and to render service to the Labor movement of the metropolis," was a feature of the meeting.

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LABOR BETTERMENT PLANS DISCUSSED

State League of Women Voters
Hears Talks by Leading Industrial Officers

Opportunity to see the persons in the state who are actually doing the work which the Massachusetts League of Women Voters studies through its standing committees during the year, was afforded the members of the league at this morning's session of their annual meeting.

Miss Ethel M. Johnson, assistant commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries; Miss Mary Driscoll, member of the Massachusetts Probation Commission; MRS. Madeleine H. Appel, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Child Labor Commission; and Charles H. Adams of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, each told of the work of his department with particular reference to the activities of the league.

Miss Johnson stated that the number of women engaged in industry outside their homes had increased 90 per cent in recent years, while the number of women in the State had increased but 70 per cent. Whereas formerly women dropped out of the wage-earning class after a few years, now they remained longer, if not permanently, and many returned to it after a lapse of a few years. This made the percentage of semiskilled labor high. The only protection available against industrial exploitation for thousands of working women was that afforded by laws regulating their hours, wages and other important matters, she said.

Women Probation Officers
Miss Driscoll made a plea for more women probation officers and more follow-up work in the homes of women and girls who had come before the probation commission.

Better distribution was pointed to by Mr. Adams as the one great factor in reducing the cost of living. Production of food costs had been reduced about as low as it could be under present conditions, he said, but much could be done to improve conditions under which food was conveyed to the consumer. He recommended further serious study of the situation.

Mrs. Appel reported that now that school superintendents of the State had definitely taken up the question of the compulsory school age and were making a careful investigation of the subject with the view of introducing legislation, the prospects were good for getting satisfactory compulsory school attendance laws passed by the Massachusetts Legislature in the near future.

Reporting for the committee on women and children in industry, Mrs. Julius Andrews said:

We have had interviews with the Commissioner of Labor and Industries, asking for statistics publication and for a larger field of work in the interests of women and children under the support of the woman commissioner. We have pointed out the desirability of a woman's division to conform to the Federal Bureau, but all these appeals have been in vain. Unless we meet with better co-operation, our only recourse will be legislation. Among the recommendations which we might urge for the next session of the state Legislature are higher qualifications for agents in the state service, and a study of civil service standards for state positions, while at the same time we advocate salaries adequate to attract efficient and intelligent men and women.

Election Plans Talked
Plans for the get-out-the-vote campaign undertaken by the national organization, were discussed in detail. Nationally these include a "Get Out the Vote" Sunday and publication of a campaign text book. State and local procedure will prepare figures.

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charts, sample ballots, "rainbow" fliers, posters, stickers, a flying squadron to reach unorganized sections, training of speakers, information service for voters as to when, where and how to vote, officials to be elected and their duties, facts about candidates, information about party platforms, candidates, meetings and careful organization from state chairman to precinct worker, for direct appeal to voters by house-to-house canvass and telephone squads.

The statement was made that Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch had been re-elected President. The other officers elected will be announced before the final adjournment this afternoon.

The budget of \$30,410 was approved and adopted yesterday afternoon.

**A. RYKOFF'S VIEW
OF INTERNATIONAL**
Russian and British Bodies Should
Have Common Aim, He Says

By Special Cable
MOSCOW, May 14—A. Rykoff, speaking at a district party conference in Moscow, says: "The main characteristic of the international situation is the conflict of the two internationals, Russia supporting the Third, and the Second being in power in England. The possibility of the Second International becoming a power in other countries raises the question of the possibility of agreement on a minimum but honestly revolutionary program between these two organizations."

Attributing to the German police raid the desire of Germany to win the commendation of reactionary European circles, in view of the promises of England and America to give credits in connection with the experts' report, he says: "The explanation of Dr. Stresemann's Government is entirely insufficient to settle the incident."

Regarding the war preparations in Europe, he says: "While the European armies are greater now than before the war, we are cutting ours, but diluting. We cannot do so in a short period. Our armament expenditure is not as low as it could be and we are not worse off than are Poland and Rumania." Answering a question, he said that war with Rumania was not likely.

General opinion here is that the defeat of the Nationalist bloc in France will mean the re-establishment of normal Franco-Russian relations.

JAPANESE SEEKING PASSAGE TO AMERICA

TOKYO, May 14—A canvass of the steamship office shows at least 5000 Japanese have booked passage and will sail to the United States before July 1, at which time the exclusion law is expected to go into effect. The few hotels of Yokohama are crowded with Japanese residents of America temporarily in this country and anxious to return before July 1. It is estimated at least 1000 Japanese with passports will not be able to return to America because of inability to obtain passage.

The liner President Wilson, due tomorrow at Yokohama, from San Francisco, has 400 Japanese men from the Pacific Coast aboard. These expect to obtain visas and return to America before July. It is doubtful how many of them will be able to obtain return passage.

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SLIGHT OPPOSITION FOR COOLIDGE SEEN

Practically Unanimous Nomination at Convention Predicted by Capital Observer

By GEORGE T. ODELL
WASHINGTON, May 14—President Coolidge can now legitimately expect to receive a practically unanimous nomination at the Cleveland convention. Even if Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, does not release them it is doubtful if the 13 South Dakota delegates will feel bound to carry out their primary instructions to vote for Mr. Johnson. Only Wisconsin's 29 are expected to vote against the President and cast their ballots as usual for Robert M. La Follette (P.) Senator from Wisconsin.

The Indiana and the California situations are the only ones giving Mr. Coolidge's friends any concern. Voters have not forgotten what happened in 1916 to Charles E. Hughes in California as the result of Hiram Johnson's dispute with him, and even if he did lose the primaries, the Senator still has sufficient following in that State and elsewhere to give him a sort of "suspense value." Moreover, the success of a certain group in nominating their candidate for Governor in Indiana over a field of five opponents gives pause to the elation of Mr. Coolidge's friends over his own splendid showing there.

Democrats appear to be divided in the United States. West of the Alleghenies and south of the Potomac they think Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York would have a hard time being elected. He does not represent the type of things the Democrats in that section are thinking of. On the other hand, the eastern states have given very little encouragement to William G. McAdoo in the primaries, from which it is argued that the Democrats there do not respond to the progressive appeal that he is making. Nevertheless, the sheer mathematics, to say nothing of the philosophy of the situation, will make Mr. McAdoo a prominent deciding factor in the nomination, and if his managers are to be relied upon, he will be very slow to abandon his own attempt to become the convention's choice.

Republican and Democratic leaders still consider Senator La Follette a potential third party candidate who is likely to be a disturbing factor in all their calculations, but they are not sure. Among the Senator's friends, however, there is a new note of positiveness in their assertions that he is going to run.

Meanwhile the National Socialist Party is postponing its convention until after the other conventions. The Socialists are ready to recede from many of their theories in order to

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support a third party candidate, but if the La Follette platform does not, in their opinion broadly cover certain liberal thoughts, the Socialist Party will continue its identity and nominate its own presidential candidate.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN HAS PASSED AWAY

HONG KONG, May 14 (AP)—Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, President of the South China Government, has passed away.

The passing on of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen will have little effect upon the political situation in China. His achievements on behalf of the republican movement in China will always be recalled when the history of the overthrow of the Manchus is recounted. But of recent years the influence of Dr. Sun has not been consistently on the side of settlement in China. His power, in consequence, has been waning among the thoughtful leaders of the country. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen will be remembered as one of the first and, doubtless, the most outstanding of the young patriots whose final aggressiveness established the Chinese Republic. His contribution to China's progress, however, was made in an earlier decade than the present. His passing now, therefore, will hardly seriously affect the situation there.

CANADIAN LAND RECLAIMED
VICTORIA, B. C., May 5 (Special Correspondence)—Large bodies of excellent range land in interior British Columbia have been reclaimed for grazing purposes by the discovery and improvement of numerous watering places by Provincial Government officials. About 40 new springs and watering places at various points have been discovered by Government officials, cleaned out and made available for cattle. Water rights have been reserved for the ranchers, and land all around the watering places has been set aside permanently for the same purpose.

BLISS CARMAN THE SPEAKER
SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 14 (Special)—Bliss Carman will be the speaker at the last Poetry Shop Talk of the season to be held at Mount Holyoke College this evening. The name of the winner of the Helen F. Kimball award of \$50, established last year for the best three thousand word essay on some aspect of present-day English poetry, will be announced at this meeting.

NEW PREMIER TO CUT EXPENSES
By Special Cable
PERTH, W. Aust., May 14—Philip Collier, the new Premier, says that he intends to attempt to reduce the deficit to £300,000 this year. It has been £500,000 annually for the past five or six years. Instructions have been issued to all departments to exercise economy.

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WOMEN ADVOCATE WAR PREVENTION

Miss Bondfield Discusses International Thought—Liquor Scored by Lady Astor

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 2.—Women speakers are taking the lion's share in the Conference on the Prevention of the Causes of War, convened by the International Council of Women at the British Empire Exhibition. In the educational section, Signora Chiaravoglio-Giolitti, a daughter of the former Italian Premier, and Mrs. George Morgan, president of the National Council of Women, discuss the specific teaching of the fundamentals of peace, and the settlement of disputes by arbitration, in schools and colleges. Prof. Winifred Cullis, chairman of the international relations committee of the British Federation of University Women, speaks on the value of interchange of teachers and students between different countries.

In the section on citizenship, Baroness Mannerheim, a well-known Finnish lady, and president of the International Council of Nurses, discuss on the international organization of health, nursing and other humanitarian activities.

The cultivation of the international thought in individuals is discussed by Miss Cornelia Sorabji, the well-known Indian woman barrister, Miss Christitch of Belgrade, Serbia; Mme. Romanic, secretary of the Union Mondiale de la Femme and Miss Margaret Bondfield.

In the section on the international mind in trade and finance, Prof. Caroline Spurgeon, president, International Federation of University Women, expounds the popular teaching on the rights of other nations, including access to raw materials, trade exchange, tariffs, etc.

The section dealing with existing international conventions, and their application, includes eight women speakers. They are Mme. Avril de Ste. Croix, the well-known worker for social purity in France with Mrs. Neville Rolfe who discusses the traffic in women; Miss Agnes Slack, honorary secretary of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, with Viscountess Astor, who speaks on the traffic in liquor. Maternity and insurance find a spokeswoman in Mlle. Mundt of the International Labor Office, Geneva, who acts as information officer between industrial women's organizations all over the world. Industrial conditions are discussed by Dr. Marion Phillips, chief woman officer of the Labor Party, and Mrs. Horace Parsons of Canada, while Dame Edith Lytton, British substitute delegate to last year's Assembly of the League of Nations, deals with the convention affecting opium and other dangerous drugs.

Under the section of democratic con-

trol of foreign affairs, Mme. Clara Guthrie d'Arcis discusses the adjustment of diplomatic service to modern conditions, and in the section on the international mind in governments, Miss Ruth Rouse, of the World's Student Christian Federation, speaks on the establishment of an all inclusive League of Nations, and Mme. Kallas, wife of the Estonian Minister, on universal reduction in armaments. Finally, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, chairman of the conference, in summing up the results of the conference, sets forth what women can do to aid in the prevention of war.

MOTHERS' TRAINING CLASSES FAVORED

Kindergarten Union Will Publish Monthly Magazine—Plans Washington Offices

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 13 (Special).—Better understanding of the intermediate position the kindergarten occupies between nursery and primary grades was taken to all parts of the United States by 1000 delegates to the thirty-first annual convention of the International Kindergarten Union who left Minneapolis at the close of the convention last week. Miss Mary J. Waite of Washington, recording secretary, said in an interview:

The need for closer co-relation between home and kindergarten life of the child also was stressed during the convention. Various means for connecting the school and home were outlined, the most practicable being the mothers' training classes, by means of which mothers are taught how to teach their children to work and play constructively. Cincinnati and Pittsburgh kindergartners are pioneers in this work of organizing kindergarten mothers' clubs.

Nursery schools for children of pre-kindergarten age, where the child can learn his first social habits, were recommended as valuable. Delegates were asked not to disregard the spiritual training of the child and not to submit the child to too many tests and measures.

The unanimous decision of delegates to open headquarters for the union in Washington was a significant indication that the union's slogan, "A kindergarten for every child and every child in a kindergarten," is permeating every corner of the globe. Miss Waite said. The union will publish a monthly magazine, the Journal of Childhood, with Miss May Murray and Miss Mabel E. Osgood, both of Springfield, Mass., as editors.

More democracy in education is an outstanding need, delegates decided, as they adopted resolutions urging that education be built up from the kindergarten foundation, rather than from the college down.

Bangor, Me., won a banner for sending as a delegate the first man to attend a convention of the union—Irrving W. Small, assistant superintendent of Bangor city schools.

PARENT-TEACHERS LIST BEST "FILMS"

Would Reach Producers Through Communities—Federal Control Indorsed in Minneapolis

By MARJORIE SHULER

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 14.—"Made-in-America" films will be improved to the advantage of the entire world if the National Congress of Parents and Teachers has its way. The organization, which has been meeting here, is putting on a campaign to reach every community and from the community to relate back to the makers of motion pictures. Weekly lists of approved pictures go to 40 free-lance centers every week and monthly lists go to 700 communities.

These lists are used by local branches of the organization to urge exhibitors to show the pictures, to advertise that such pictures will be shown and to increase public sentiment so that the pictures will be well patronized. From the office of the national chairman, Mrs. Charles Merriam of Chicago, booklets of approved plays are issued for the use of parents who can consult the "play list" as they would a "book list" in choosing amusement for their children.

Kansas exhibitors have used these approved lists in choosing films and advertising them and in one Illinois town the local exhibitors award tickets to approved pictures as prizes in attendance competitions for meetings of the local Parent-Teacher organizations. The Minneapolis Co-operative Council has made a better film campaign on a businesslike basis. Blanket indictments against an industry are ill-advised, the council decided, and it appointed a research worker and statistician to make a five-month survey of 62 motion picture houses.

The analysis was based on the kind of films shown, obedience to local laws of heating, lighting, sanitation and the type of conduct of the audience. A supplementary report was made on the music played in connection with the films. It was decided that the conduct of the audience was the job of the mothers and fathers of the community, that the exhibitors might be held responsible for observance of municipal ordinances, but that the film themselves were the work of the producers.

A group of 500 fathers and mothers were organized in units around 50 theaters and for three months these fathers and mothers made out duplicate slips reporting what they thought of the films they saw. One copy was left with the exhibitor and the other was sent to the council. Out of these grew a defense organization of the exhibitors, not against the fathers and mothers but against the producers who sent them such trouble-making films.

At present the Minneapolis council is working on the basis of three motion picture fields and it asks those in each to refrain from interfering with the others. Educational films are used to supplement the work of teachers and textbooks, not for amusement. A committee is at work determining what portions of the Bible may be reproduced for religious work. Neither of these fields is expected to trespass upon the amusement films which are left to the exhibitors and the council is working to help the exhibitor show clean pictures.

In the last three months 500 Minneapolis organizations are said to have indorsed the Uphaw bill for federal control of motion pictures at the point of production, on the basis that "most methods of censorship are like picking mud out of a bucket of water, instead of keeping the mud out of the water at the start." The Minneapolis groups make a point of studying films and film problems, not making mere statements of personal opinion or individual likes and dislikes.

The program of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers calls for the elimination of "brutal and brutalizing scenes" in films which are made by subjecting animals and children to inhuman circumstances, and the elimination of films of salacious books. The main basis of the program is the division of motion pictures into those suitable for the family, those for adults and those for children. Mrs. Merriam said:

In the libraries our books are divided into two groups, those for adults and those for children; but children are allowed to see all films, no matter how mature the theme. It is not possible for parents to determine from the title whether or not a picture is suitable for a child.

In a small community recently "Black Oxen" was chosen for a benefit performance, because the committee in charge thought that would be a good animal picture, whereas our list places it as one of the five worst pictures made in the last few years.

It is a community responsibility. When the children go to school the community assumes the task of giving them the proper books to study. When the children go to libraries, the community assumes the task of giving them the proper books to study. When the children go to an amusement center licensed by the community the community should assume the task of protecting them there also.

Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, Eng., yesterday were the following:

Colonel and Mrs. MacGregor, London, England.
Mrs. Knudsen, London, England.
Miss Hervey Bathurst, London, England.
Mrs. and Miss Gunn, London, England.
Mrs. and Miss Bensusan, London, England.
Mrs. and Miss Fairfax, London, England.
Miss Carr Owen, Liverpool, England.
Miss Agnes Porter, Liverpool, England.
Mrs. and Miss Duncanson, Liverpool, England.
C. G. McLaren, Cardiff, Wales.
Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, St. Neots, England.
W. Brearley, Rochdale, England.
George Pooley, Rochdale, England.
Mrs. and Miss Hargreaves, Rochdale, England.
J. L. Morgan, Bristol, England.
J. H. Gould, Bristol, England.
Bernard Pedersen, Glasgow, Scotland.
Kath H. Gray, Glasgow, Scotland.
J. Steele, Glasgow, Scotland.
Mrs. and Mrs. Johnston, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ouseley, Norwich, England.
W. Wimbury, Birmingham, England.
Mary E. Carter, Bexhill-on-sea, England.
Colonel and Mrs. Ducat, Bexhill-on-sea, England.
E. S. Eastwood, Derby, England.
Bertrice E. Elsie, Weston-super-Mare, England.
Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Macclesfield, England.
D. Davis, Felixstowe, England.
Edith Dewery, Scarborough, England.
Mrs. and Miss Hargreaves, Scarborough, England.
Edith Gilson, Newcastle, England.
W. B. Rowe, Land's End, England.
Bernard Pedersen, Glasgow, Scotland.
M. A. Barrett, Leighton Buzzard, England.
A. E. Kirkby, Stafford, England.
Gladys M. Latham, Chester, England.
Edith M. Neal, Margate, England.
D. J. Keen, Swansea, England.
Miss A. B. Haigh, Tisbury, England.
Mr. and Mrs. Wadkinson, Maidstone, England.
Elizabeth Morris, Tunbridge Wells, England.
Miss Primrose East Sheen, England.
Mrs. Robert Duncan, Woodford Green, England.
R. and J. C. Taylor, Sidmouth, England.
G. M. and Mrs. Key, York, England.
J. Shepherd, Doncaster, England.
George Fletcher, Ilkley, England.
R. S. Fletcher, Harrogate, England.
Bernard Pedersen, Bournemouth, England.
H. Griffin, Barrow-in-Furness, England.
H. Molden, Swindon, England.
Frank Gerlach, Swindon, England.
Miss Laverne Edmond, New York City, England.
Australia: Mr. and Mrs. Stanhope Swift, Sydney.
Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Mr. and Mrs. Christie, Chicago, Ill.
John E. Outline, Chicago, Ill.

Books Called Peace Envoys At World Writers' Session

Speakers Representing 10 Nations Address P. E. N. Conference in New York—Paris Seeks 1925 Meeting

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Many of the bearers of names that have become commonplace in American popular literature were seated around tables with prominent editors whose names are less well known, but who play the equally important part of keeping the bombardment of poor fiction from falling on the unsuspecting public. There were Floyd Dell, Theodore Dreiser, Ernest Poole, Ludwig Lewisohn, Rebecca West, May Sinclair, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Ida M. Tarbell, Robert Frost, Alice Duer Miller, Fannie Hurst, Gertrude Atherton and scores of others on the one hand and Glen Frank, Carl Van Doren, Maxwell Aley, S. S. McClure, John Farrar and many more from the editorial side. It was a gathering altogether unique in its array of all the talents in the writing profession.

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In her opinion, but, she insists, it is still rough and needs the smoothing of time to acquire the finish characterizing writing in the older countries. American humor, Miss Sinclair said, has fallen away from the standard set by Mark Twain and Bret Harte. She missed the deep humor of Harte's stories of life in the west in the American stories of today, she said. Sinclair Lewis is developing his humor, however, she thinks. His "Babbitt," to her, showed a notable improvement in this respect over "Main Street."

Jules Romains of Paris, on his first trip to the United States, very slightly acquainted with English, but thoroughly at ease, explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he hopes some way may be found of exchanging information about the literary work in other countries, so that the work of Americans, for example, may be more readily disseminated in France, and vice versa. Some means of greater contact among writers in each country, he felt, was necessary so that when a good piece of work was known to a few, it could be made known to all who were interested.

M. Romains does not believe that there has been a great new movement in the literature of France since the war.

UNITED SYNAGOGUES FAVOR WORLD COURT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13.—Rabbi Elias Solomon was re-elected president of the United Synagogues of America at the final business session of the convention held here. Two new members were added to the executive council, David Tannenbaum of Brooklyn and David A. Lourie, Associate Justice of Boston Municipal Court.

A resolution favoring the entrance of the United States into the World Court on its present basis was passed unanimously. Rabbi Samuel Kohn, executive secretary of the United Synagogues of America, called attention to the fact that the organization had taken its stand for prohibition several years ago when it decided to substitute grape juice for sacramental wine.

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Letter to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

In Favor of "Exclusion"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I wish to write a little on the stand The Christian Science Monitor has taken in favor of the Japanese. I can only explain it on the ground that the Monitor is edited so far from the Pacific coast that it is not conversant with conditions there, or if conversant, not adequately impressed with them. I am certain that, if two-thirds of all the hotels, including the best, in Boston were controlled by Japanese, as a survey of Seattle and Tacoma showed to be the case in those cities, the Monitor would take quite a different attitude.

I am a civil engineer, having worked in nearly every state west of the Mississippi, and thus have personal knowledge of Japanese conditions, as I have run across them in Seattle, the valley between Seattle and Tacoma—in which you can hardly find a white truck gardener—in the Sacramento Valley, in San Francisco, on different railroads in the interior, etc. I do not hate the Japanese, I respect them for what they are, and have to admire some of their qualities, as being very industrious, perceiving what makes toward business success, and so on. I have, of course, no use for certain other qualities, such as working their women and children in the fields from morning till night, thus making of them virtual slaves, their dishonesty and unreliability in business transactions, their laziness when working for wages, for which their living conditions, as I have run across them in Seattle, the valley between Seattle and Tacoma—in which you can hardly find a white truck gardener—in the Sacramento Valley, in San Francisco, on different railroads in the interior, etc. I do not hate the Japanese, I respect them for what they are, and have to admire some of their qualities, as being very industrious, perceiving what makes toward business success, and so on. I have, of course, no use for certain other qualities, such as working their women and children in the fields from morning till night, thus making of them virtual slaves, their dishonesty and unreliability in business transactions, their laziness when working for wages, for which their living conditions, as I have run across them in Seattle, the valley between Seattle and Tacoma—in which you can hardly find a white truck gardener—in the Sacramento Valley, in San Francisco, on different railroads in the interior, etc. I do not hate the Japanese, I respect them for what they are, and have to admire some of their qualities, as being very industrious, perceiving what makes toward business success, and so on. I have, of course, no use for certain other qualities, such as working their women and children in the fields from morning till night, thus making of them virtual slaves, their dishonesty and unreliability in business transactions, their laziness when working for wages, for which their living conditions, as I have run across them in Seattle, the valley between Seattle and Tacoma—in which you can hardly find a white truck gardener—in the Sacramento Valley, in San Francisco, on different railroads in the interior, etc. I do not hate the Japanese, I respect them for what they are, and have to admire some of their qualities, as being very industrious, perceiving what makes toward business success, and so on. I have, of course, no use for certain other qualities, such as working their women and children in the fields from morning till night, thus making of them virtual slaves, their dishonesty and unreliability in business transactions, their laziness when working for wages, for which their living conditions, as I have run across them in Seattle, the valley between Seattle and Tacoma—in which you can hardly find a white truck gardener—in the Sacramento Valley, in San Francisco, on different railroads in the interior, etc. I do not hate the Japanese, I respect them for what they are, and have to admire some of their qualities, as being very industrious, perceiving what makes toward business success, and so on. I have, of course, no use for certain other qualities, such as working their women and children in the fields from morning till night, thus making of them virtual slaves, their dishonesty and unreliability in business transactions, their laziness when working for wages, for which their living conditions, as I have run across them in Seattle, the valley between Seattle and Tacoma—in which you can hardly find a

NEGRO IN POLITICS WILL BE ASSERTIVE

Dr. Du Bois Declares Black Vote Has Decided "to Raise Its Price"—1924 Factor

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, May 14—Politicians in both parties are paying serious attention to the Negro vote in 1924. Some extraordinarily important revelations on the subject were made available to this writer during the last few days. They emanate from Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Dr. Du Bois of New York, editor of *The Crisis* and the political leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Du Bois was in Washington recently making a report to the members of his race on his visit to Africa. President Coolidge appointed Dr. Du Bois America's special envoy to the inauguration of President King of Liberia on Jan. 1, 1924.

A graduate of Fisk University, Harvard, and the University of Berlin, Dr. Du Bois is the spokesman of America's 12,000,000 Negroes, who represent a voting population of 4,000,000. They are no longer overwhelmingly southern by domicile but, owing to the extensive movement northward in recent years, have come to wield a certain balance of power in various northern states. In Illinois, Indiana and Ohio the Negro vote is a serious factor. In New York, Pennsylvania and some quarters of New England, Negro men and women are steadily increasing in number. In part of Harlem, New York City, Negro politicians expect shortly to be able to elect a Negro representative to Congress.

Negroes "Raise Price"

Dr. Du Bois speaks bluntly, according to those who talked with him in Washington, when asked about Negro voters' intentions this year. "We have decided to raise our price," is his terse summary of their program. He says they are no longer going to be satisfied with a few political jobs as a reward for their valuable support on election day. They propose committing every candidate for high office, from the presidency down to the humblest member of Congress, to the three or four basic planks in the Negro platform. These are: 1. Suppression of "mob law" (lynching) and Jim Crow laws; 2. Less rigid educational restrictions; 3. Better educational opportunities; and 4. More respect for the suffrage rights of Negro voters.

These constitute the American Negro's irreducible minimum, according to Dr. Du Bois. The race apparently contemplates nothing in the nature of a "Negro bloc." Rather they seem to plan to follow the political example of the American Federation of Labor—of "rewarding friends" and "punishing enemies." The Negro vote was mobilized with telling effect against Medill McCormick, in Illinois, last month. One of his observations during the Chicago race riots several years ago has never been forgotten by Negro leaders. Dr. Du Bois says, "He forebushadows that the Negro vote, pretty generally, will be given to Alvin Koolidge in 1924."

Southern Situation Bared

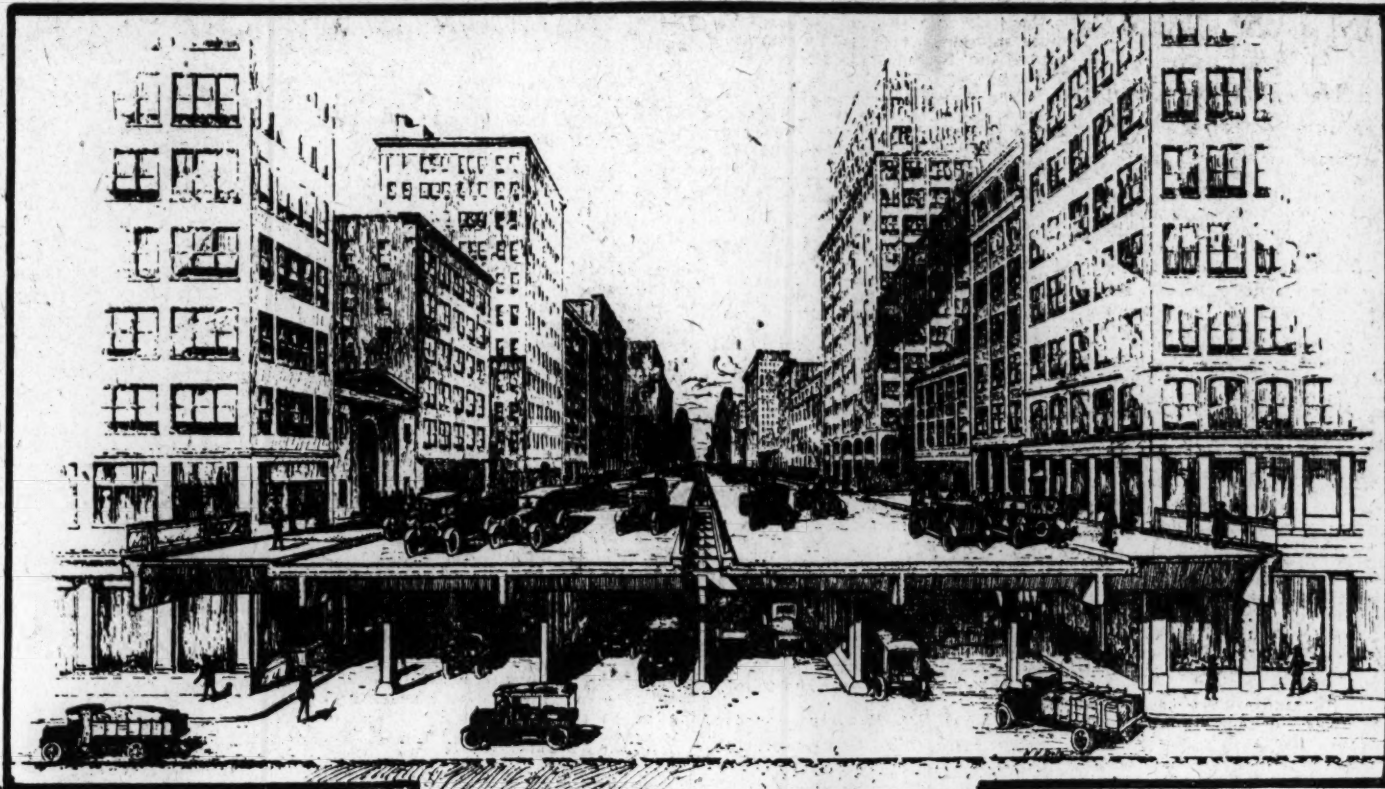
Republican leaders acknowledge that the Negro community is adopting a firmer tone than has been noticeable for many years, and they do not conceal that it may be useful to placate it more substantially than in the past. The Republican National Committee's action in increasing the size of national convention delegations from southern states was evidently a move in that direction.

Dr. Du Bois declares that if the south continues to disfranchise the Negro voters, the northern migration will go on in ever growing proportions. It is said already to be the ambition of the average southern Negro to "get north" as soon as possible. Dr. Du Bois hopes that when the industrial south has realized the "menace" to its prosperity, which the loss of low-priced black labor would constitute, there may be an inclination to let more Negroes cast their votes on election day.

NEW MINISTER TO BERNE

BERNE, Switzerland, May 14—Hugh S. Gibson, the new American Minister to Switzerland, arrived here yesterday from Prague. He will present his credentials to the President of the Federation on Friday.

How New York May Meet Its Transit Problem



Typical Cross-Section and Perspective Showing Superstreet Proposed in Connection With the Metropolitan Transit System by Daniel L. Turner, Consulting Engineer for the New York State Transit Commission. Net Cost to City of New York Estimated as \$47,000,000.



Upper Level Would Be Used for Express Traffic; the Lower for General Business. During the Evening, Lower Section Could Be Used for Theater Parking. Leaving Upper Lanes Free for Through Traffic. New Buildings Would Be Adapted to the Two-Level Streets.

DOUBLE-DECKED 'SUPERSTREETS' MAY RELIEVE N. Y. TRAFFIC JAM

Two New Thoroughfares Proposed to Traverse Manhattan Would Add 36 Travel Lanes and Cost \$47,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 14—While Boston and other cities are wrestling with their traffic problem and considering the merits of the "odd-and-even" number plan for keeping automobiles out of congested downtown districts, New York has had put before it, for the first time in concrete form, the idea of the "superstreet," a thoroughfare for subways, pedestrians and motor vehicles.

Daniel L. Turner, consulting engineer for the Transit Commission, a report of whose two-year survey was published recently in *The Christian Science Monitor*, declares that two "super-highways" traversing Manhattan Island through the center of the east and west sides of the city can be built for \$47,000,000 and thus increase the total travel lane capacity of the north and south streets by nearly 42 per cent. Mr. Turner said:

Such an opportunity for the city to secure so advantageously and so cheaply the additional street space that it so urgently needs has not been surpassed in any proposition heretofore submitted.

Mr. Turner's report said, in part: One of the outstanding needs of New York City today is additional streets for the relief of the existing traffic congestion, and also to make provision for the enormous increase in traffic that must be taken care of in the near future. In 1923 there were approximately 375,000 motor vehicles registered in New York City. This number had increased over 100 per cent in four years.

In addition to this vast number of motor vehicles owned and used locally, there are also a large number of vehicles registered outside of the city that come into the city daily. At the present time there are 18 cross-town streets in Manhattan for every single up-and-down street or avenue.

Consequently, it is new north and south avenues that are needed most. Setting back curbs and regulating the use of automobiles are temporary expedients, but they do not go very far in providing any permanent relief.

Traffic Congestion

It is unnecessary to say anything more on the desirability of obtaining new north and south traffic arteries for Manhattan if they can be obtained at anything like a reasonable cost. The need for them is so obvious. Traffic congestion is increasing by leaps and bounds, and it is conceded by everybody that relief must be obtained soon, otherwise the economic loss to the city will be incalculable.

Altogether there are 86 traffic lanes crossing Forty-Second Street up and down, and traversing the most congested portion of Manhattan. These 86 traffic lanes either are, or are fast becoming saturated with traffic.

Now, if these two new 120 foot streets that have already been described, located between Third and Second avenues on the East Side and extending from Houston Street to the Harlem River, and between Ninth and Tenth avenues on the West Side and extending from Fourteenth Street to Sixty-Eighth Street are provided, 20 additional lanes of traffic will be furnished to the city where it is needed most, through the center of Manhattan.

The streets will have to be built entirely new. This affords an unusual opportunity to doubledeck these

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streets. A tentative plan has been worked out showing how this can be done. This plan contemplates the complete decking over of the street from building line to building line.

It is proposed that most of the transverse streets shall be carried under and past these new superstreets. The new buildings erected on the streets would be adapted as constructed, to a two-level street. With suitable sidewalk width and ventilating openings on the upper level, eight lanes of traffic could be accommodated on this level.

On the lower level, it is believed the plan could be developed in such a way as to permit 10 lanes of traffic to be accommodated; so that these two superstreets would provide 36 additional lanes through central Manhattan, or increase the existing north and south street capacity in traffic lanes nearly 42 per cent.

Estimated Cost

The upper level of the superstreets, would, of course, be given over to express motor vehicle traffic entirely. There would be no traffic crossing it. The lower level would be utilized for business traffic. There is another use which the streets might be put to, to advantage. During the night hours, particularly in the theater sections, the whole lower level could be given over to the parking of automobiles. Only the upper levels will be needed for the through traffic at such times. This would afford enormous relief to

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ROYAL SCOTTISH BURGHS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING IN EDINBURGH

Resolution Demands Home Rule, But Deprecates Separation of Scotland From United Kingdom

EDINBURGH, April 25 (Special Correspondence)—The annual convention of royal burghs of Scotland was held recently in Edinburgh, when over 200 burghs were represented. The chief subjects under discussion were Scottish home rule, temperance, police expenses, old-age pensions, municipal banks, Sunday trading, housing, and the plight of the fishing industry.

D. B. Morris, town clerk of and assessor for Stirling, convener of the subcommittee on local self-government for Scotland, moved the following resolution:

That this convention, while reaffirming its previous resolutions that there should be established, subject to proper safeguards, and subordinate to the Imperial Parliament, a Scottish legislature and executive for the control of Scottish affairs, resolves that any movement which has for its object the separation of Scotland from the United Kingdom should be opposed; further resolves that, in order that more adequate attention may be given to Scottish affairs, there should be adopted a scheme of devolution to relieve the overburdened Imperial Parliament; and instructs that this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister, the Secretary for Scotland, and each of the Scottish members of Parliament.

Mr. Morris said the foundation of the action of the convention in this matter was their conviction that Scottish affairs did not receive in the Imperial Parliament the attention they deserved. He could mention one instance right before them—their own Burgh Police Bill. That bill had been 12 years on the road, and was not an act of Parliament yet. The reason was just that it was a Scottish measure, and nobody cared a rap whether it went through or not. The convention had never deviated from its present position. They desired to act wisely in the matter. They asked them to trust the committee to take the wisest steps at the proper time.

Provost William Crichton, Selkirk, said that last year he voted in favor of the home rule resolution, but he had reconsidered the matter. He thought that what they needed was a combination of Scottish members to work in union when Scottish affairs came to the front. Scottish members could combine so that urgent questions could not be delayed. The motion was carried by a large majority.

The assessor for Rothesay, Ballie James Smith, in moving the previous question, said he did not agree that the Temperance Act had had a fair trial. The act had enough restrictions already. Was it not sufficient that they had to have 55 per cent of the electorate voting and required 55 per cent to carry on license? On top of all that they had this requisition, which in many cases had been used as an inquiry. Copies of the requisition had been typewritten and used as a black list. It had been circulated among those in favor of no change, and the people were told to boycott those who had signed. Surely the convention would move along the lines of justice, liberty and fairness to all concerned. On a vote being taken, the previous question was carried by a large majority.

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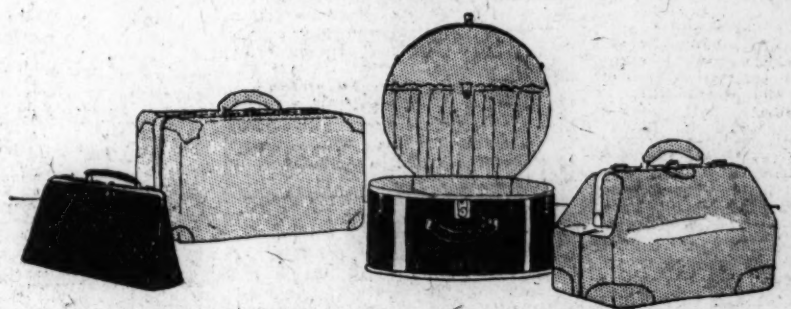
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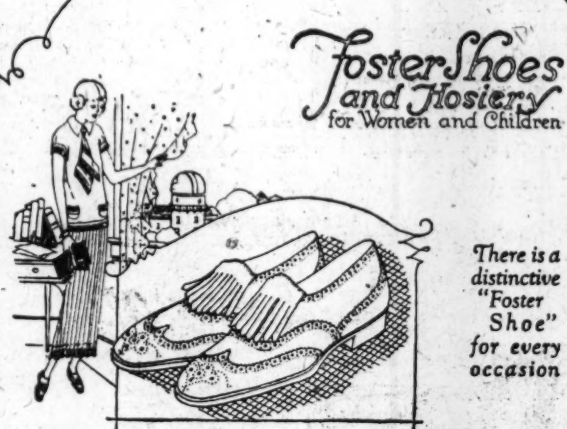
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

How to Make War

The Triumph of Lord Palmerston

England, "entering upon the Crimean War with but few dissenting voices, was to set her future apologists no light task. In these days, however, it is not so much the fashion to apologize for anything the Victorians did, as to turn upon them the merciless light of our ridicule. Their very solemnity and complacency makes this task the easier. But it is perhaps well to remember that many of their follies are quite as likely, though in another form, to be our own.

Mr. Kingsley Martin has given in this volume a brilliant summary of those influences which lead to the siding of England, with France and Turkey, against Russia in 1854 in the Crimean War. The political astuteness of Lord Palmerston, perhaps the greatest opportunist who ever took his oath at St. Stephen's; the inflammatory action of the press; the weakness of the Cabinet, and the natural inclination of the country, after years of peace, for the excitement of war—all these were decisive factors.

Rousing a People to War
Righteous indignation had to be aroused to fever-heat if England was to enter the lists. Turkey's past history, certainly, did not encourage any closer scrutiny than did Russia's; her state of corruption scarcely invited enthusiasm; the public appetite for interference, though it had to be fed on certain facts, was not to be fed on such as these. Indeed, it became surprisingly easy, because generally acceptable, to present an innocent Turkey as the victim of a vast and unscrupulous aggression from which it was England's insistent duty to deliver her. We may conclude that Lord Palmerston did not set out with the intention of fighting Turkey's battles, and he probably had no fear, though he encouraged it in others, that Russia meant to seize Constantinople; but if the country wanted war, he gave her increasingly to understand that he was the man who could provide it.

Lord Stratford, Ambassador at the Porte for the sixth time—for the Aberdeen Cabinet, though fearing his influence, had not dared to flout public opinion in refusing to send him there—was one of the factors for war. Stratford, at open enmity with the Tsar, alternately restraining and encouraging Turkey, was more high-minded than Lord Palmerston, but he wanted the Porte to gain in prestige by the patronage of England, and if possible, at the expense of St. Petersburg.

Pressure of the Press
Yet the efforts of individuals, however astute, however powerful, would have achieved little but for a pressure which was being brought more and more fiercely to bear upon the Aberdeen Cabinet. And that was public opinion, fed by a press often ignorant and unscrupulous. It was one of Palmerston's supreme gifts of leadership to keep on excellent terms with the press; everything he said was meticulously recorded and the best interpretation put upon it. "He knew," writes Mr. Martin, "that if he was sufficiently popular he could do what he liked." Having achieved the necessary popularity, he was in the habit, by means of what Greville called "magnificent and successful claptrap," of encouraging the people to believe what he knew was most pleasing to them. What wonder that when, for no very clear purpose, he left the Cabinet, the country, through its newspapers, supposed it then for the first time to be in the hands of a foreign intrigue, and, when he returned, concluded that the Tsar had received another warning that England meant to be her own master.

Mr. Martin draws in these pages a picture of Aberdeen in which nobility and weakness are pathetically blended. It perhaps helps us better than anything has yet done to comprehend the position in which the Prime Minister found himself. There were periods during the Aberdeen regime when peace between Russia and Turkey seemed not only within sight but well nigh accomplished. For the Tsar did not desire war, the English Cabinet was on the whole pacifist, and the Court was all in favor of peace. And indeed, despite many vicissitudes, war might have been averted but for the incident of Sinope.

Carlyle Aloof
In November, 1853, some Turkish ships were destroyed by a larger squadron of the Russian fleet. Although the two countries were already at war, the reverse to the Turks excited English feeling to so tremendous a degree that it might almost be said the event actually brought England into the struggle. The Cabinet, though still against Aberdeen's better judgment, gave way to the popular clamor; even The Times, which under Delane, had hitherto refused to side with the Turk, was in the words of her owner, Mr. Walter, "browbeaten into support of the war."

In his study, in Cheyne Row, one philosopher-historian, accustomed to scrutinize with a grim, sardonic eye the motives and emotions of crowned heads and politicians, diplomats and soldiers, was not swept along by the popular clamor. The following entry was made by Thomas Carlyle in his diary: "Russian war: soldiers marching off, etc. Never such enthusiasm among the population. Cold, I, as a very stone to all that; seems to me privately I have hardly seen a madder business. . . . It is the idle population of editors, etc., that have done all this in England. One perceives clearly the Ministers go forward in it against their will. In-

deed, I have seen no rational person who is not privately very much inclined to be of my opinion. . . ."

Historians Disagree
Without misgiving, confident that duty and honor were at stake, England, encouraged by her jocular, jubilant Minister—indeed, Palmerston seemed the only man whose word counted in this hour—and, exhorted by her eager and eloquent press, went to fight Russia, on behalf of the Turk. The English public, from which the English army was drawn, did not suffer much from what Mr. Monckton Milnes called "the discomfort of knowing too much." "I heartily wish," he wrote, "that I had never seen anything of the East, then I might have

formed the clear, decisive, intelligible opinion on one side of the other which politicians and newspapers are enabled to do by reason of their ignorance."

Today, however, with all the wisdom of after-knowledge, the historians still disagree. Whether England's refusal to join France in the East would have meant the Russianization of the Baltic States, and even, as some contend, the invasion of England by Napoleon III; or whether our participation proved, if indirectly, the open door to a far greater menace, the modern militarist Prussia, can be merely a matter for speculation. But, for our future guidance, it may not be amiss to study the methods, reckless and often unscrupulous, of diplomats, statesmen, and press, which were the means of bringing about a terrible and costly war. E. F. H.

Of, By and For the People



William Allen White

Editor of the Emporia Gazette, Some of Whose Editorials Have Been Published in a Volume Entitled "The Editor and His People." (New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.50)

History of Phillips Exeter

The Phillips Exeter Academy

A History

By Laurence M. Crosby, Principal of the Academy

Mr. Crosby, long an instructor in the English department of Phillips Exeter, is one of the most loyal of her many loyal alumni. He has given his vacation hours and every available hour during terms for several years to the prodigious task of minute personal examination of records of every kind bearing on the academy proper and on Exeter and other towns and cities in any way connected with the academy. Its trustees, its instructors and its thousands of alumni.

The accumulation of such information is in itself a task requiring tireless industry and the persistence of a trained reporter. But the real task comes when one sits down to discover and to establish the actual facts from the mass of conflicting statements.

As has always been the case in the histories of great schools, development at Exeter has not been always upward, and seldom at an even pace for many years at a time. In the gradus ad Parnassum have been many a water bar, many a dangerous gully.

There have been in this school several periods within the recollection of living alumni when the very existence of the institution seemed threatened by the seeming inefficiency of the then head of the school, the apathy of the trustees, or a lack of confidence and sympathy between members of the faculty or between students and faculty.

Wherever circumstances of this kind have arisen in any school, there has always been a very wide divergence in the opinion of those who professed to know the exact circumstances of each case.

To reconcile these warring opinions is beyond the power of any man. To ascertain the approximate truth is difficult, but possible; to deal, and fairly, with all parties to a controversy of this nature and to speak with absolute fearlessness requires a very high degree of courage and justice.

And I believe that no one may read this most interesting part of his book

without admitting that Mr. Crosby has sought the truth and proclaimed the result with the utmost courage and frankness, and has arrived at conclusions that are the logical result of patient research and deep thought.

And yet, so considerate is he that he has given credit to each man criticized for any improvement he made or for any suggestion offered for the welfare of the school. There may be alumni who will take issue with Mr. Crosby over some of the conclusions, but no man may read the book and not respect the author for his considerate and kindly treatment of those in authority who did not fully succeed in identifying themselves with the school.

The book is an accurate and most interesting story of the development of the school from one six-room building, which still stands, to its splendid main schoolhouse and 30 or more other buildings; from its first and only preceptor to its corps of 50 trained instructors; from its exclusive curriculum of Latin-Greek and mathematics to a course of study that embraces every branch that fits a graduate for a university life.

The book contains many illustrations that serve to bring the text home to the reader more vividly. It is beautifully printed and bound, and is well worth a careful reading by every person interested in school matters. To the thousands of people interested in Phillips Exeter, it is a delightful and compelling history.

In the Davis Library there is a glass case containing the photographs of graduates who have by their literary works conferred especial credit on the school. Jeremiah Curtin, the linguist and translator; George M. Woodbury, the poet; and Booth Tarkington, the novelist.

Mr. Crosby, by the rare accomplishment of writing the school history, certainly has won a place in this Roll of Honor.

HENRY A. SHUTE '75.

Some Jottings Literary

POSSIBLY in revolt against the flood of advertisements and books on Perfect Behavior, Thomas Beer subcaptioned his newest novel "A Romance of Bad Manners." The main title is "Sandoval" (Knopf), and according to the Borzoi Broadside for May, Beer tells a thrilling tale of the days "when Manhattan society lived up around Dobbs Ferry, when rebel officers were just beginning to be accepted into 'polite' homes of the North, when California was a golden land of wealth, and playgoing was a lower form of vice."

"The publication of volumes of poetry and prose which combine the genuine interpretation of some locality with a general or national appeal" is the announced object of the Open Road Press, founded by Schuyler Jackson, who further informs us that "each manuscript qualified for publication will be submitted to a board composed of Robert Frost (for New England); Vachel Lindsay (for the Middle West); Harvey Allen (for the Southern Atlantic States); and Padraic Colum (for New York City). Finally, 'in the case of a generally unanimous approval, the manuscript will be published.' One wonders how many manuscripts will pass this ordeal.

The division of all America into these four parts is accounted for by an excerpt from a letter by the founder, in which he explains that "within the United States there now are at least four distinct environments, with indwelling self-conscious and self-sufficient enough to create an individual art, thereby shaping individual environmental 'homes.' These 'homes' are the environments described above."

Also of interest in connection with Mr. Jackson's announcement are his views on art, which he defines as "a vision of the trees of knowledge and of life glimpsed through their drifting pollen." Probably the meaning of this will become clearer as the publications of the Open Road Press begin to appear. They will be supervised and bound at the printing house of William Edwin Rudge, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Of the making of histories of all kinds of things there evidently will be no end. Alfred A. Knopf announces for June the first volume of a series of 200 to cover the history of civilization. The title of the first volume is "The Principles of Social Organization," and its author was W. H. R. Rivers, of whom Arnold Bennett has said: "Rivers seemed to know something about everything and a lot about nearly everything."

Books Received

Portis and Happy Places, by Cornelia Stratton Parker. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.
The Lower Road, by L. A. C. Strong. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.
People You Know, by Young Boswell. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.
The Great House in the Park, by the author of "The House on Charles Street." New York: Duffield & Co.
Rural Social Problems, by Charles Josiah Galpin. New York: The Century Company. \$2.
Merchants' Horrors, by A. Lincoln Filene. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.50.
A Satchel Guide to Europe, by William J. Rolfe and William D. Crockett. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$4.
The Blue Lion, by Robert Lynd. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.50.
Conflict of Policies in Asia, by Thomas F. Mair. New York: The Century Company. \$4.
The Poetry of Architecture, by Frank Rutter. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.25.
Music and Mind, by T. H. Yerke Trotter. New York: George H. Doran Company. London: Methuen & Co. Ltd. \$5.50.
Poe, by Sherwin Cody. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.
The Cathedral Churches of England, by Helen Marshall Pratt. New York: Duffield & Co. \$4.
Footlights and Spotlights, by Otis Skinner. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bobbs-Town Company. \$5.
Pandora Lifts the Lid, by Christopher Morley and Don Marquis. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.
New Friends in Old Chests, by Margaret Deland. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.
Red Caps and Lilies, by Katharine

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Adams. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.
Food and Flavor, by Henry T. Finck. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$4.
What Education Has the Most Worth, by Charles Franklin Thwing. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Be Square, by William Byron Forbush. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$8c.
How to Write Short Stories, by Ring W. Lardner. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

The Forest, by John Galsworthy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.
The Depths of the Universe, by George Ellery Hale. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Character and Happiness, by Alvin E. Magery. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
Talks to Young People on Ethics, by Clarence Hall Wilson and Edwin Fairley. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$8c.

Black-Eyed Susan, by Joselyn Gray. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
The New Vision in the German Arts, by Herman G. Scheffauer. New York: B. W. Huebsch, Inc. \$2.

A Strong Man's House, by Francis Neilson. New York: B. W. Huebsch, Inc. \$2.
Leonid Andreyev, by Alexander Kaun. New York: B. W. Huebsch, Inc. \$3.50.

The Spirit of the House, by Anna Dorsey Williams. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.
Short History of International Interests, by C. Delisle Burns. New York: American Branch of The Oxford University Press. \$1.75.

Copy 1924, selected from the published work of students in the special courses in writing university extension, Columbia University. New York: Columbia University Press. \$1.75.

Independence, by Rudyard Kipling. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.

Stories of the First Pioneers in Palestine, by Hannah Trager. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

A Book to Buy This Week
If You Wonder About Expressionism: The New Vision in the German Arts, by Herman G. Scheffauer. (New York: B. W. Huebsch, Inc., \$2.)
If You Like to Go Behind the Scenes: Footlights and Spotlights, by Otis Skinner. (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Town Company, \$5.)
If You Ever Sighed a Driver: Golf Without Tears, by P. G. Woodhouse. (New York: George H. Doran Company, \$3.50.)

Mr. Wells Looks Backward

The Dream
By H. G. Wells. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

as it might have been dreamed by a superior human being of 2000 years hence. Except for a slight utopian frame in which the picture is set, the book is the recital by Sarnac of the story of Mortimer Smith, with whom he has identified himself in his dream of a previous incarnation.

Sarnac tells his dream to three other superior souls, Radiant, Sunray and Firefly, who interrupt his story with amazed exclamations at the stupidity, squalor and ignorance of that long-ago "Age of Confusion." Sarnac remembers the smallest details of his life in Cliffstone and London, his bits of education, his thoughts and feelings, which seemed quite natural then, but grow crude as he recounts them. Morality, militarism, literary taste and industrial ambition are described in turn by Sarnac, who treats each phase of that groping life with wondrous pity.

Mortimer Smith was a lad of humble origin who began his career as an errand boy and became the assistant to a great publisher of educational books. Through his story are woven the stories of others, especially those of two women, Hetty, whom he lost

through inordinate pride, and Milly, whom he won only to find that she could never be a dear companion to him.

In "The Dream," as in his previous novels, Mr. Wells is primarily interested in ideas. Sarnac's version of this age affords plentiful opportunity for Mr. Wells to indulge in satire which is only the more stinging because it is compassionate. He has adhered closely to his criticism of our own imperfect age, and has only sketched dimly the better days to come. He does not, as in "Men Like Gods," exert his imagination to describe that happy millennium when all mean and selfish instincts will be controlled and the whole cosmic purpose clearly understood.

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Books Received
Portis and Happy Places, by Cornelia Stratton Parker. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.
The Lower Road, by L. A. C. Strong. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.
People You Know, by Young Boswell. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.
The Great House in the Park, by the author of "The House on Charles Street." New York: Duffield & Co.
Rural Social Problems, by Charles Josiah Galpin. New York: The Century Company. \$2.
Merchants' Horrors, by A. Lincoln Filene. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.50.
A Satchel Guide to Europe, by William J. Rolfe and William D. Crockett. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$4.
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New Friends in Old Chests, by Margaret Deland. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.
Red Caps and Lilies, by Katharine

A Textbook on Journalism

The Principles of Journalism

By Casper S. Yost, New York: D. Appleton & Co., \$1.50.

The interested newspaper worker who reads Mr. Yost's entertaining volume will probably conclude that its chief mission is as an instructor in schools of journalism. The author has made no effort to disguise his purpose. As a matter of fact he has so arranged his subjects and titles as to offer the greatest possible aid to both teachers and students. He has brought to his task an experience of many years as an editor. Still active in shaping and directing the affairs of one of the great daily papers in the southwestern section of the United States, he has kept abreast, if not indeed in advance, of progress which has marked American journalism in recent years.

Mr. Yost holds the makers of newspapers to a position of high responsibility, (if not of power, in the communities where their product is sold and read. The first great duty, it is shown, is to observe a strict standard of truthfulness. He quite emphatically defends that policy, approved by many of his contemporaries, which opens the columns of a newspaper to accounts of whatever occurs so long as the descriptions of crime and wrongdoing are not embellished and made attractive.

Reasonable exception might be taken, however, to his argument in support of the theory that evil practices cannot be stamped out and the perpetrators punished without publication, in properly expurgated form, of the details of such offenses. It is a much-discussed theory which has to do with publicity as a deliverer of crime, and it must be said that Mr. Yost, although he has labored assiduously and industrially, has failed to bring forth much that is new or convincing in defense of the practice he advocates.

"If we do not know there is wrong how are we to perceive the need of right?" he asks. The world has had constructive; if not indeed actual, notice of the existence of wrong for many centuries. Reasonable human beings are willing to take the fact for granted. It is neither pleasing nor profitable to be told, daily and hourly, of the manifestations of evil. The people who read the newspapers do not apprehend and punish the perpetrators of evil practices. The boys and girls in school and at home do not gain a better concept of life by

reading even the carefully written and thoughtfully edited accounts of the misdeeds of their elders. Those whom is committed the duty to call transgressors to account do not need the picturesque or sordid details of crime to urge them on.

Mr. Yost quite properly lays stress upon the responsibilities of the man or men who shape the policy and present the views of a newspaper editorially. It is in this department that he has himself had the longest experience as a newspaper man. He courageously seeks to hold his brethren in the profession to as high a standard as he has consistently maintained. He observes that "the higher the character of the editor and the editorial staff in charge of the editorial page, the higher will be the character of the newspaper personality which they create and sustain, and the greater will be the respect which it commands, provided, of course, that they are earnestly devoted to the task that they put the best of themselves, the best of which they are capable, into the creation."

What the World Reads

JOHAN BOJER'S latest finished work is a story of approximately 3000 words in the Sunday supplement of Politiken, entitled "Mons Tröan." Mons is not merely the hero, he is the entire story—an embodiment of the sturdy Norwegian who is all things to all men—farmer, fisherman, horse-dealer, and politician. He belongs to the left wing, his sons to the right wing. When he enters a hall where a political meeting is being held, he becomes the hero of the hour. Others wait to see how he feels about the momentous question before the house. He joins all clubs, and the older he grows the more clubby he becomes. Approaching 90, he is initiated into the Society of Youth. An astonishing amount of life has been crowded into small space.

On April 5, the Neue Freie Presse, the best newspaper published in the German language for the English or American reader, had appeared 21,397 times. It was a number that marked an epoch for with it came the Illustrated Weekly. In other words, this staid daily has yielded to popular demand, and consented to publish a picture section. The first issue is a real delight. There are 32 pages, with excellent illustrations and good reading matter. Two of the illustrations are of unusual interest—the newly discovered Murillo and a facsimile of the handwriting of Goethe as this is seen in the manuscript of "Faust II."

Gyldenfalls have published a stately and richly illustrated volume by Olaf Linck entitled "The Chances Abroad." It is at once a guide and a warning to such Scandinavians as are contemplating emigration.

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LIBRARIES BOUGHT

The Library

The John Crerar Library, Chicago

SHIRTS to the right of it, shoes to the left of it, and in the middle a door bearing the inscription, "The John Crerar Library." This door opens upon a lobby with marble floor, stone walls with restrained ornamental carving, and over all a beamed ceiling beautifully colored in dull blue with conventional designs in gold.

At the left are three vaulted arches screened by wrought iron grilles, fine in design and workmanship, like the entrance gates to a chapel. At first glance one is strengthened in a belief that this is their purpose by observing on the wall, at one side, a small stone shrine.

This illusion is speedily dispelled by a portly person who walks up to the shrine and deposits in a small opening, unobserved before, several letters and picture postcards. He then touches a small knob beside the box, upon which one of the chapel doors fly open, disclosing a prosaic and useful elevator.

The first four floors of this 15-story building in the heart of Chicago's business district are given over to stores and offices, the income from which helps to maintain the library. The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth floors are occupied by the book stacks in which are shelved the major part of the 478,000 volumes of the general collection and 300,000 pamphlets.

The eleventh floor is given over to offices and to the card catalogues. The cards in these catalogues are arranged alphabetically by authors, alphabetically by titles and alphabetically by subjects and titles under the subject to which a work may refer. These cards as they are printed are distributed to 14 other libraries in the United States and to one European library.

Vast Numbers of Periodicals
On the twelfth floor is the periodical room wherein 4181 periodicals are readily accessible to readers. The six latest issues of these publications are arranged in numbered compartments about seven feet high on three sides of the room.

A remarkably clear directory to the titles and subjects of the vast number of periodicals comprising the collection is posted on a bulletin board for the guidance of those who wish to wait on themselves.

The general reading room on the fourteenth floor, with its vaulted ceiling and long wide windows partly veiled by dim colored silk curtains, has the atmosphere of a university library. It is used for the most part by research workers, students, writers, and business men who appreciate not only the carefully selected book and pamphlet collections, but the quick and courteous service.

On arriving at the fifteenth floor the stranger to Chicago should step out on the fire escape and take a look at the surroundings in this quiet oasis, lifted high above the clamor of trade and the roar of traffic.

Across of grey stone cliffs into which business men by the thousands have burrowed, tower above the canyons of the streets. Over all rises the Wrigley Building with its graceful tower, an enduring monument to the strength of the American jaw-bone.

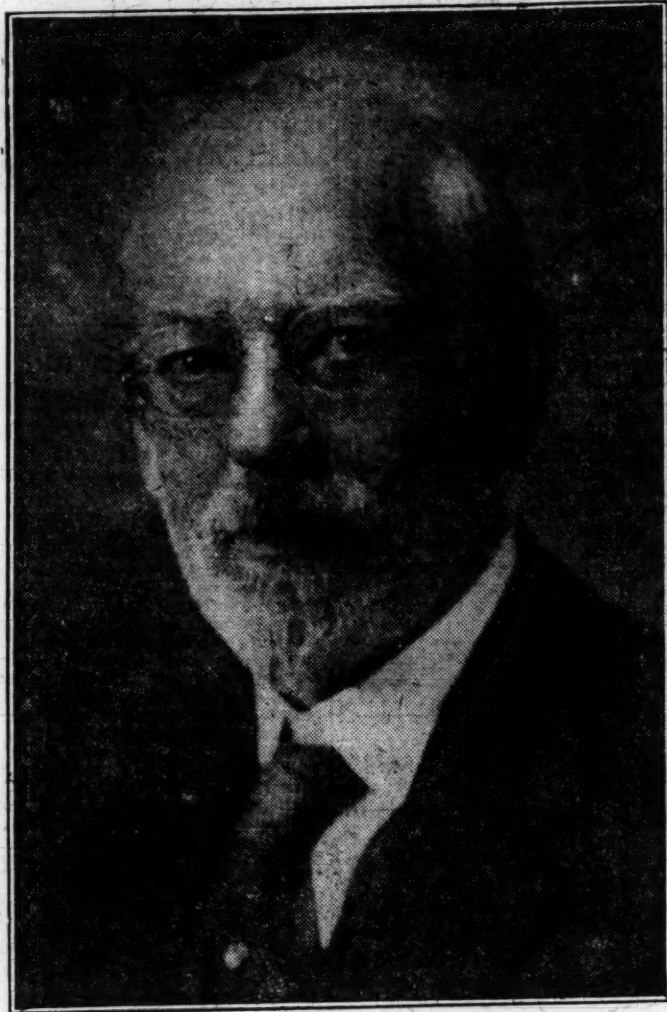
Far below to the right, where Randolph Street crosses Michigan Avenue, yellow buses, gray, white, and checker taxis, great trucks loaded with bales and boxes, and pleasure cars of every color and make, weave a very Joseph's coat of traffic beside the shore of the great lake.

Rare Works

On the fifteenth floor are the maps and rare works such as the "Elephant folio edition of Audubon" and the Chinese and Tibetan collection bought by Dr. Launer of the Field Museum. In this Chinese collection is the only set in the United States of "The Tanjur" or part two of the sacred books of the Tibetans, a collection containing 225 volumes, each about 6 inches long, 3 inches wide and 2 inches thick. The leaves of these books are of rice paper, made to imitate the old Indian palm leaf paper. The printing is done from wooden blocks. The text in the Chinese language is

a translation from the Sanskrit commentaries on part one of the collection known as the Kanjur, or sacred books of the Buddhists. This set, consisting also of 225 volumes, is lodged in the Newberry Library.

"The Tanjur" which was printed in 1745, was bought in Peking by Dr. Launer from the Dalai Lama who had brought it with him from Lhasa to



Photograph by Moffett

Dr. Clement Walker Andrews
Librarian of the John Crerar Library

Peking. Since all the books from which these works are printed are in Tibetan monasteries and since a reprint is produced only by the personal permission of the Dalai Lama, the copies in the John Crerar and Newberry libraries are likely to remain for some time the only ones in the United States.

The question what use is made of such a collection inevitably arises. As a matter of fact, in the 15 years since this set was purchased, only one person has made extended use of it. Some day however, a zealous Chinese student with plenty of time on his hands, will undoubtedly translate the sacred writings and these translations will be found in many a library among the collections dealing with religion and philosophy.

This library was made possible by a bequest from John Crerar. Item fifth of his will reads as follows: "Recognizing the fact that I have been a resident of Chicago since 1862, and that the greater part of my for-

and that a sufficient fund be reserved over and above the cost of its construction to provide, maintain and support a library for all time. I desire the books and periodicals selected with a view to create and sustain a healthy moral and Christian sentiment in the community, and that all nastiness and immorality be excluded. I do not mean by this that there shall not be anything but hymn books and sermons, but I mean that dirty French novels and all skeptical trash and works of questionable moral tone shall never be found in this library. I want its atmosphere that of Christian refinement and its aim and object the building up of character, and I rest content that the friends I have

named will carry out my wishes in these particulars.

At the time Mr. Crerar's will was executed this sum was estimated at about \$2,500,000. In 1923 the endowment fund totaled \$4,750,000 and other funds brought the total to more than \$5,000,000.

As a result of a series of conferences with the trustees of the Chicago and Newberry libraries it was decided that the special fund of the John Crerar library should be that of the natural physical and social sciences and their applications. Beginning with an average of 80 users daily the attendance has increased to 308 or 34,534 users in a year.

Dr. Clement Walker Andrews, the librarian, has been with the library since its establishment in 1859. Dr. Andrews is a walking index to sources of information and an expert on the economical use of the space allotted for library purposes.

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BOMBAY, April 10 (Special Correspondence)—In point of literacy Baroda ranks fourth in all India, only yielding pride of place to Burma, Travancore, and Cochin. This is due to the policy of its ruler, His Highness Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar, who over a decade ago introduced free and compulsory education into his State. The free public library movement, which he was the first to introduce in India 12 years ago, was a necessary supplement to his primary education scheme. It was started to provide adult self-education, and thus to prevent youths, after leaving school and taking their place in the busy world, from gradually slipping back to practical illiteracy.

The activities of the Baroda library department fall under two heads, city and mofussil. The Central Library provides a free library of 100,000 volumes for the citizens of the capital, and circulates nearly 97,000 books per annum for home reading. It has a good all-round collection, one-half of which consists of English books. It has, however, made a specialty of library economy and bibliography, and can boast of one of the best and largest collections on these subjects in India.

The children's playground is a novel and attractive phase of the work of the department. Boys and girls of all ages, castes and conditions are found here busily engaged in reading books, looking at pictures and playing checkers or other games, or engrossed in the mysteries of jigsaw puzzles, picture blocks, mecano, clay modeling, and the like. Here occasional story hours, illustrated by the cinematograph, are organized.

The most important work of the department is the provision of the free rural libraries, which are conducted on the basis of co-operation between the people, the local panchayats (councils) and the Government. Each of the parties concerned furnishes one-

named will carry out my wishes in these particulars.

At the time Mr. Crerar's will was executed this sum was estimated at about \$2,500,000. In 1923 the endowment fund totaled \$4,750,000 and other funds brought the total to more than \$5,000,000.

As a result of a series of conferences with the trustees of the Chicago and Newberry libraries it was decided that the special fund of the John Crerar library should be that of the natural physical and social sciences and their applications. Beginning with an average of 80 users daily the attendance has increased to 308 or 34,534 users in a year.

Dr. Clement Walker Andrews, the librarian, has been with the library since its establishment in 1859. Dr. Andrews is a walking index to sources of information and an expert on the economical use of the space allotted for library purposes.

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Dr. Clement Walker Andrews, the librarian, has been with the library since its establishment in 1859. Dr. Andrews is a walking index to sources of information and an expert on the economical use of the space allotted for library purposes.

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third of the necessary expenses of upkeep. By this means the 43 towns of the State and most of the villages have been provided with free public libraries. They can boast an aggregate stock of 317,000 books, and last year distributed as many as 213,000 volumes among their readers, numbering 42,000 persons.

The traveling library section of the department possesses its own stock—some 19,000 works—which it circulates free of charge in rural areas by means of its 431 traveling library boxes.

In the scheme formulated by the Maharaja, the needs of the illiterate portion of his subjects have not been lost sight of; for the benefit of those unable to read an itinerant lecturer tours the districts giving lectures, illustrated by the cinematograph, magic lantern and the stereograph.

The Baroda Library Department is an object lesson of what may be accomplished by a ruler for the moral and intellectual uplift of the people committed to his charge.

DUTCH RATIFY LAW ON NIGHT WORK

Netherlands Is Tenth Country to Agree to Convention

LONDON, May 2.—The formal ratification by the Netherlands of the convention on the night work of young persons employed in industry adopted by the first session of the International Labor Conference of the League of Nations, held in Washington in 1919, is announced from Geneva.

This convention provides that no young person shall be employed at night in industry except in the case of certain specified continuous processes, where the employment of young persons over 16 is permitted. For the purpose of the convention the term "night" signifies a period of at least 11 consecutive hours, including the interval between 10 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning.

The Netherlands is the tenth country to ratify this convention, the other countries being: Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Great Britain, Greece, India, Italy, Rumania, and Switzerland.

The Belgian Association of Children's Judges has recently submitted to the Minister of Justice a bill for insertion in the penal code of a new provision prohibiting the employment of children under 18 in theaters, music-halls, dancing establishments, cinemas, and night bars, in hotels, restaurants, and establishments retailing drink or tobacco their employment would be forbidden between the hours of 9 p. m. and 7 a. m.

VICTORIA TO GREET WARSHIPS

VICTORIA, B. C., May 5 (Special Correspondence)—Elaborate preparations are being made by Canadian cities on the Pacific Coast for the reception of the British battleship squadron, due here in June. Numerous functions have been arranged for the entertainment of officers and men in Victoria and Vancouver. Baron Byng, Governor-General of Canada, will welcome the squadron in Vancouver.

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TWILIGHT TALES

Olivia Clover Has Her Portrait Painted

AUNT JANE was a painter. She did not paint railings, like Thomas, who called last week, and after whose visit, with a large pot of paint, the garden railings were a beautiful, glossy green. But there was one thing about Aunt Jane's painting and Thomas's painting that was the same. You were not allowed to put your finger where they had painted, because it came off and left marks on your dress.

This particular morning Aunt Jane had a visitor. Nancy knew the visitor well, for she was Joan Scott's mother, and Joan Scott was her greatest friend. So when Nancy peeped into the studio where Aunt Jane was painting, a friendly voice said, "Come in, dear." Nancy came in, carrying Olivia Clover. Mrs. Scott was sitting on a kind of long, flat box, with a blue curtain behind, and Aunt Jane was painting her. Nancy watched. She could only see a lot of black lines which did not look at all like a portrait. But presently Nancy and Olivia Clover saw Aunt Jane take some colors out of a box and mix them on a small board called a palette. Then the colors were put on the picture. It was not long before Nancy saw that it was really going to be like Mrs. Scott. It had pink cheeks and a red mouth and blue eyes.

Suddenly Mrs. Scott said, "Nancy, don't you think you would like to be a painter?" Nancy thought she would. Aunt Jane said she might try painting Olivia Clover, and she lent Nancy a small box of paints and a nice white sheet of paper, also a pencil. She told her she must first draw Olivia Clover with the pencil, put in two eyes with long eyelashes, a mouth, a nose, two ears, and her pretty curls. Then she must color it all.

Olivia Clover sat up on a chair and

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Former Aviator Now Flies Kites as a Peace-Time Game for Skill

Finds Interest Grows With Skill in Age-Old Pastime—
New Uses Found for Oriental Plaything

In China every one flies kites, even the tradespeople when they are waiting for customers. The art of kite flying is held in affectionate regard in Japan and Korea, in India and in the Malay Peninsula by people to whom the art of play is a fine art. In some of the countries kites not only have had a recreative significance but also a religious symbolism and use as well. Europe and America have been slow to see in kites any great possibility for amusement except in the limited way suitable for children. Yet Boston has at least one man who, knowing kites and understanding them, sees in them superior playthings even for grown-ups.

Edward Taylor flew a plane in France during the war. There is considerable similarity in flying planes and flying kites. Yet although few people can fly planes for amusement, anyone who will may fly kites and have, thereby, an exceedingly good time. Mr. Taylor says:

My flying kites is purely amusement. It's a free show for the large numbers of people who cultivate the quality of observation and always are looking to find something interesting to watch. It's a curious thing, kites are almost inescapable in their power. Almost anyone, even if they are in a rush, will pause momentarily to watch a kite being flown, even if it is only flown, and inexpertly, by a child. And when they can see a whole string of them up on the same guide line they're simply delighted.

It is the tradition that Archytas of Tarentum invented kites and kite flying four centuries before the Christian era. In Europe and America kites have been used sparingly for scientific purposes and little, seriously, for play. John Woolley once wrote of modern Londoners:

Who, seeing these paper toys hovering over the parks on fine days in summer, has any idea that the bird from which they derive their name used to float all day in hot weather high over the heads of their ancestors?

Whether Archytas borrowed the idea for his invention from the bird or not the idea is a fascinating one. Homer's children had their kites. For centuries and centuries the Chinese have flown kites, many of them musical and having strings stretched across holes in the paper to make a sort of aerial chorus. Children in Europe and America, to be sure, have kites; but mostly they are unscientifically built, without much in the way of beauty or diversity or stamina to recommend them.

Billboards Help

The field in Allston is perfect in many ways for kite flying. It has billboards which, however they may antagonize the interests that seek to make America "billboardless," have their uses as a stanch anchorage for guide ropes to kites, to say nothing of breaking ground currents. The field is rough now, waiting for spring sowing, and in the summer, it is said, the farmers have something to say about the small boys. But just now, with the blue and gold days of early spring, the kites are having their day. And it's a fascinating day.

When the days are bright and there are only a few clouds and a brisk wind, Mr. Taylor says there's nothing to equal it. His kites—for he has several dozen of them—are large, six or seven feet by four or five, made of Berkeley cambric, crimson or black or white or blue and canary yellow in triangular sections, stretched taut by means of small brass hooks over the polished crosspieces.

It isn't strictly necessary to have the crosspieces of the kite painted with three colors and to have the paper as meticulously as any piece of furniture would be, but it contributes to the nicety of the kite and is in tune with the object of kite-flying for amusement purposes, which is the setting up of a toy which possesses aesthetic compensation. The kites are attached by means of strong, small metal fasteners to the guide rope and, with any advantage of wind at all, are as likely as not to take the air with a smooth, fleet curve, cutting across the sky like a bright scimitar.

The theory of kite-flying is the same as in flying planes in many ways. It is best to fly kites, Mr. Taylor says, on very windy days when there is sufficient pressure to overcome weight. There are kites so constructed as to be able to withstand a hurricane if necessary. People sometimes ask what would happen to kites if they were left up overnight. Mr. Taylor says it is possible to so construct them that they can be left up for five days, traveling completely around all the points of the compass and adjusted so perfectly for tension that no mishap is likely to come to them.

Musical Kites

Few people without the aid of some special knowledge on the subject realize the factors that contribute most to successful kite flying. There are questions of pressure, of air pockets which cause kites to swoop in a fascinating but possibly disastrous way.

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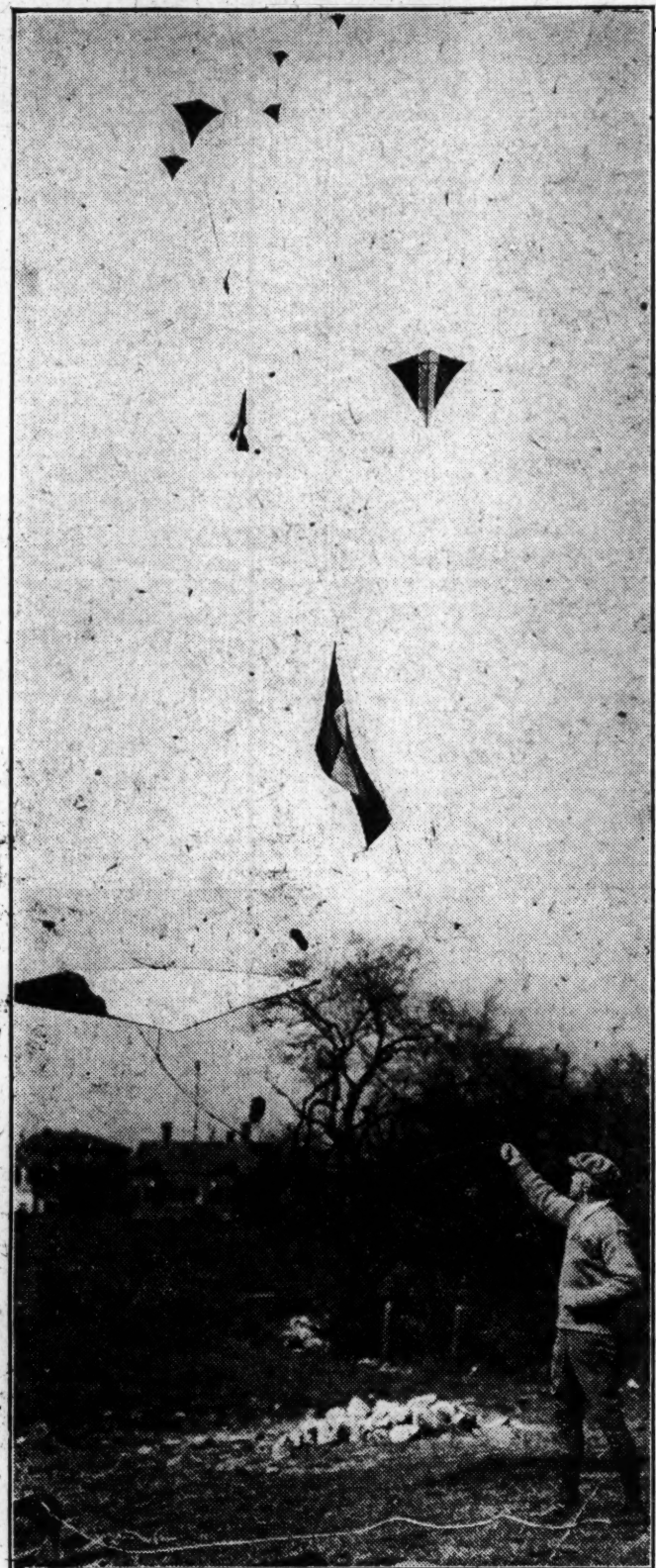
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Kites Please Adults, Too



Edward Taylor Flying His "Aerial Circus"

seems are the considerably stubborn ways of kites can hope to understand the mysteries by watching just one afternoon. Mr. Taylor talks pressure and tension and mentions a height of three-quarters of a mile as not impossible to attain by skillful thought and one realizes that it is an art within itself, this kite flying, that looks to be far more hard work than it could be fun.

Although probably not in this country, Mr. Taylor thinks, there are musical kites that are vastly interesting. The Maori tribes employ kites in their religious offices, accompanying the flying by a sort of chant called the kite song. There is an analogy between kites and the Aeolian harp which is a sound box with the strings tuned in unison and left a little slack, so that when the wind blows obliquely across the strings the harmonies are beautiful.

The Chinese kites are made of bamboo strips covered with rice paper or silk and in the perforated reeds or

bamboos lies the capacity for exquisite musical sound. Then, of course, there are the fabulously beautiful kites of the Chinese fashioned to represent dragons, fish, beasts and birds. Mr. Taylor has borrowed this idea in his aerial circus to some extent. But the fashioning of kites in such intricate design frequently presupposes the box type of construction which Mr. Taylor does not find efficient. "The box kite," he says, "is similar to the bi-plane and monoplanes are best."
The use of kites by natural scientists is increasing. During the war they

CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE IS BETTER

In Second Half of Year Orders
Multiplied, and Most Mills
Became Very Busy

PRAGUE, April 25 (Special Correspondence)—The record of Czechoslovak industry during the past 12 months has been markedly different from what it was in the preceding year, for in 1922 the difficulties with which this country has to cope were at their worst. At first sight the normal prospects of this country would seem to be immense. The bare statement that Czechoslovakia contains over 70 per cent of the industries of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire is enough to call up all sorts of visions of wealth and prosperity. A little closer inspection of the elements of the situation is enough to show that this fine inheritance with all its mighty possibilities has been a responsibility of a quite embarrassing nature. The Czechoslovak manufactures and exporters have found out how big is the problem of disposing of their products.

A Change of Boundaries
The outlines of this problem may be sketched as follows: In the days when this highly industrialized area was merely a part of the large Austro-Hungarian Empire, most of its products were absorbed easily and simply enough by the home demand. All that is now changed. Today goods going from Prague to Vienna are going into a foreign country. The home market now consists mostly of this industrial area itself, and can absorb only 30 per cent of the products of the country.

Then it must be remembered that Czechoslovakia is surrounded by four states none of which is quite won over to complete friendship. And of all European countries Czechoslovakia is the furthest from a seaport. To get his goods to the North Sea the Czech exporter has to send them across Germany, and to get them to the Adriatic he has to transport them across three foreign countries.

The year 1923 has been a year of adjustment to conditions of an exceptional nature. The heavy difficulties outlined above were accentuated many times in 1922 by the sudden rise of the Czech crown. Twice in the year it rose very suddenly and very far, and left the native exporter gasping. Wages, cost of living, production costs could not be reduced in proportion. In the case of the Sugar and Iron States in particular many buyers at once canceled their orders or were simply unable to pay in full.

Industry Shows Improvement
The year 1923, therefore, opened a condition of great uncertainty, and the outlook on the foreign market was extremely dark. But the march of the year has seen a general change. All branches of industry show some sort of improvement. In some the recovery has been striking.

The occupation of the Ruhr gave a smart fillip to Czechoslovak industry. In particular large quantities of coal, iron, and timber went to Germany, which has been until recently the biggest purchaser of Czechoslovak goods. An influence on the opposite side of the scale was the seven weeks' coal strike. The direct cost to the country was some 275,000,000 crowns.

The progress made during the year can be seen easily enough in any one of the industries. The textile industry passed through its worst crisis at the beginning of the year, but orders began to come in in June and July, and in the last quarter most of the mills were working up to 70 per cent of their capacity. This example is fairly typical. The total trade balance for the year, of exports over imports, was nearly 250,000,000 crowns.

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as compared with 5,500,000 crowns for 1922. Nevertheless, it is admitted that production costs have to come down still further if the exporters of this country are to compete successfully abroad. Transport rates are still regarded as too high, and industry wants to see the Government making yet greater budget economies. There are many people with an authoritative knowledge of the fundamentals of the situation who believe that even under more favorable conditions, Czechoslovakia has more industries than she can find outlet for. It may be observed that during 1923 some migration took place in the textile industry from Czechoslovakia to Hungary.

BENGAL REVIVES CALIPH QUESTION

Restoration of Jazirat-ul-Arab
the First Requisite

BOMBAY, April 10 (Special Correspondence)—Presiding over the Bengal Caliphate conference, which held its annual session at Calcutta recently, Maulana Mahmud Ali, in the course of his speech, said there remained two things for Muslims to do. The first was the restoration of Jazirat-ul-Arab (literally "the island of Arabia"), and the other was the re-establishment of the Caliphate itself on a firm and democratic basis, with a representative council of Muslims of the world to assist the Caliph in his great task, which had been neglected for generations past.

Today they were face to face with the fact that Arabia was still in non-Muslim hands (the Caliphate party in India regard King Hussein of the Hejaz and most other Arab potentates as the "vassals of England"), and that the very champions of the Turkish Caliphate were alleged to have discontinued their four-centuries-old connection with the Caliphate. He said:

It may seem that we are more Arab than Arabs and more Turkish than Turks. But if our Islamic obligations are understood, it will be apparent that we are merely Muslims. As Muslims we, who are not Arabs, cannot let Arabs hand over dominion over the island of Arabia to non-Muslims, and as Muslims we cannot countenance a section of the Turkish nation disconnecting its national Government from the Caliphate.

It will be the greatest disaster if any section of Muslims discard the ancient faith of Islam and, instead of reorganizing the institution of the Caliphate with world-wide brotherhood above all national racial and ill-will and with the ideal of de-throning war and substituting peace, decides to discontinue that institution itself.

Mr. Ali dealt at length on Caliphate activity so far as it concerned the Government and emphasized that the restoration of Jazirat-ul-Arab was necessary before Indian Muslims as Caliphists could make their peace with the Government. He also dwelt upon the demand for Swaraj, and said that, apart from its being the goal of every Indian for its own sake it was the chief means that Indian Muslims could utilize for the restoration of their Holy Land and the safeguarding of their Caliphate.

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Manchester University Initiates System of Professional Exchange

Instructors' Visits to Be Not Simultaneous, But Successive,
With View of Gaining Insight Into Foreign Methods

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 1—In view of the attention which has recently been given to the question of the exchange of university teachers the experience of Prof. F. E. Weiss of Manchester University, who has initiated an exchange of the sort with Professor Senn of Basle, will be of interest. When the subject was discussed at a university conference held two years ago at Basle it was felt that a professor could not undertake the organizing duties of the head of a department in a foreign university, and that in the case of a contemporaneous interchange he would not get to know the colleague whom he was replacing.

Visits in Successive Sessions

It has accordingly been proposed, and the experiment has actually begun, that the visits should not be simultaneous but in successive terms or sessions. This arrangement will allow each of the interchanging professors to be in charge of his own department during the visit of his foreign colleague, and also of personal contact between the two. As regards the financial arrangements, each university will continue to pay the salary of its own professor during his absence abroad, and will pay the fares and expenses of the visiting professor who will be its guest.

Prof. F. E. Weiss, who has lately returned from the University of Basle, has held the temporary position of an "Austausch-Professor" (exchange professor), and has given a course of lectures on the structure of fossil plants, chiefly those from the Lancashire coal measures. Professor Senn, who is to make a return visit to Manchester University next session, will lecture on the physiology of alpine plants. Thus each lecturer takes the subject upon which he is an acknowledged expert, and upon which the native students are not likely otherwise to be informed.

Advantage of Method

Professor Weiss states that the advantage of this system is that the regular course of instruction for the students is not interfered with, and that the course of lectures given by the visiting professor will usually be one not normally given at the university he visits. The students thus obtain a solid and undeniable advantage. Of the advantage to the teacher, Profes-

sor Weiss speaks even more definitely. The close contact with foreign colleagues he finds delightfully stimulating, and informal discussions on methods of teaching and university administration are most helpful. The authorities at Basle made him feel quite at home and impressed him with the sense that he was for the time being one of their staff. He was invited and welcomed to the meeting of the faculty as one of its members, thus gaining an insight into the management of its affairs.

The same pleasant and valuable results will be experienced by the foreign professors staying at English universities, as is proved by the testimony of Professor Zschokke, who recently spent three months at Cambridge. He was deeply impressed with the whole system of university training in England, finding great and instructive differences between the English universities and Basle.

One difficulty remains to be mentioned—that of language. Naturally the native tongue is preferred, and at Basle the German language was first in preference. But English is so well understood there that Dr. Saunders who lectured in that language, had a very good attendance at his lectures. Excellent English is spoken by the university staff. It will be an advantage to English students if, through hearing lectures delivered in German, they become familiar with that language, which is so essential to advanced students.

CANADA SELLS TO GERMANY
OTTAWA, Ontario, May 9—Canada's trade with Germany doubled in the last fiscal year, according to recent trade returns made public. In the 12 months ended March, 1924, imports from Germany were \$5,379,737, an increase over the preceding fiscal year of \$2,811,328; exports to Germany were \$13,153,873, an increase of \$6,202,796.

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DRY GOODS CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

New "Nose Gay"
Handkerchiefs

A lovely and decorative handkerchief with center of colored linen, and petal borders of white and colored footings, so designed that when folded, they resemble flowers; each \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Lace Handkerchiefs in all the wanted sport colors, 50c.

Linen Novelty Handkerchiefs—Vivid colors, with footings edge; each, 35c and 50c.

Main St. Floor
JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

"Service Is Business"
O.E. Renfro
Lumber Co.

Successor to Byrns-Renfro Lumber Co.
Office and Yards—3900 E. 15th St.
Tel. Den. 7200
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Hot food or cold food, light food or solid, be what it may, you will find it at the

Myron Green
CAFETERIAS
1115 Walnut St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Charm of Color and Design

Is skillfully combined in the new Fabrics—gleaming or dull faced silks, animated prints, airy voiles, gay ginghams and high-colored linens. All the late Fabric Fashions for spring and summer are on display.

The smart simplicity of the styles assures any dressmaking adventure a happy ending.

Grand Avenue Floor
Emery Bird Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

A Beethoven Cycle and
a New Opera in Budapest

Budapest, Hungary, April 2.—Special Correspondence.—The city of Budapest is preparing to celebrate the centenary of Beethoven's death by presenting a cycle of his symphonies and a new opera.

The cycle of symphonies, which is being presented by the Budapest Symphony Orchestra, is the first of its kind in the city. The cycle consists of the nine symphonies, and is being presented in a series of nine concerts.

The new opera, "The Ninth Symphony," is a work by the Hungarian composer, Zoltan Kodaly. It is a setting of the Ninth Symphony, and is being presented in a series of nine concerts.

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Ninth Symphony Closes
Season in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, April 26 (Special Correspondence).—The Cleveland Orchestra's season of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, which began on April 10, has come to a close today with a magnificent performance of the Ninth Symphony.

The season of the Ninth Symphony, which began on April 10, has come to a close today with a magnificent performance of the Ninth Symphony.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

LOLLIPOP—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

Knickerbocker—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

GARRICK—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

HERNARD—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

CORT—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

THE SWAN—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

EXPRESSING—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

WILLIE—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

HEDDA GABLER—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

THE SHOW OFF—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

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phony No. 2 in B Flat Major, and Vaughan Williams' "A London Symphony."

Other works by present-day composers include the delightfully whimsical "Through the Looking Glass" Suite by Deems Taylor, Arthur Shepherd's "Overture to a Drama," Frank Bridge's Suite "The Sea," Douglas Moore's "Four Museum Pictures," Edgar Sullivan Kelley's "Alice in Wonderland," and Frank Patterson's "Prelude."

The orchestra will add two pairs of concertos, making 12 pairs, for the seventh subscription season.

The Royal Opera, which is celebrating its fortieth anniversary, has had a number of the German and Italian operas on its program for this season. It is now producing "Parsifal" for the first time.

Another piece played by the Royal Opera is "Prince Argirius," a ballet. This is based on the Hungarian legend of the little girl who was found in a basket on the banks of the Danube.

Cleveland Artists' Annual Exhibition

CLEVELAND, O., May 10 (Special Correspondence).—The sixth annual exhibition of work by Cleveland Artists and Craftsmen is being held during May at the Cleveland Museum of Art.

The exhibition, which began on May 10, has come to a close today with a magnificent performance of the Ninth Symphony.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

BROADHURST—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

Beggar with Horseback—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

THE POTTERS—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

NATIONAL—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

WALTER HAMPDEN—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

In CYRANO de BERGERAC—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

STEWART & FRENCH OFFER—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

"Meet the Wife"—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

KLAW—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

P. L. A. Y. H. O. U. S. E.—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

"SIGN ON THE POSTED LINE"—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

The Show Off—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

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Grolier Club Exhibit
of Japanese Prints

THE Grolier Club continues its commendable policy of bringing before the public groups of Japanese prints from various private collections. The present exhibition centers about these two popular print makers, Hokusai and Hiroshige, whose landscape designs are perhaps the finest produced in the western world.

The first prizes in landscape and portraiture went to young women, Mary Susan Collins and Louise B. Maloney, as did also the first prize in pastel, won by Marian Hahn. A special class of oils devoted to industrial subjects has been featured as of special interest in Cleveland, and for the second time consecutively this prize has been awarded to Carl F. Gaertner for a scene, in the furnace district, entitled "The Shops."

The illustrations are particularly interesting, the work of Clifton G. Newell, Walt Scott, and Edwin G. Sommer reflecting a delightful sense of naive humor. Mr. Newell's "The Witch's Garden" especially showing an imagination and color sense that make it well worthy of first place.

There are also excellent examples of jewelry, silver, batik and other dyed work, crocheting, weaving and various forms of handicrafts.

Artists who have been re-engaged are the following:

A Five-Inch Shelf
of Recent Books

Sunlight and Song, by Marie Jeritza (New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. \$3) quite follows the usual course of autobiographies of prime donne, except that it appears at the height of the diva's career, instead of in its decline.

Investment: A New Profession, by Henry S. Sturges (New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2) urges that the investment banker take a professional attitude toward his client.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

HIPPODROME—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

LONGACRE—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

JULIA SANDERSON—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

"MOONLIGHT"—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

SECOND YEAR ON BROADWAY—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

7th Heaven—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

BIJOU—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

The Goose—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

HANGS HIGH—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

NEW YORK—Motion Pictures—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

CAPITOL—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

THE FRED NIBLO PRODUCTION OF—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

Thy Name Is Woman—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

With RAMON NOVARRO—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

and BARBARA LA MARR—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

THE SHOW OFF—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

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Nearly a decade has passed since Mr. Griffith jacked up the movies to an unsuspected dignity by his epoch-making picturization of the searing and salvaging of a nation, or rather since he formulated his recipe for blending historic fact and Griffith fiction for screen purposes by producing "The Birth of a Nation."

The giddy precincts of six figures was reached for the first time in the picture industry before Mr. Griffith had his film ready for the projection room, and while the cost of production has jumped into the millions since that time, the chief requisite for good pictures remains the same today as then—not money, but intelligence.

At the end of the performance a pandemonium that reminded one of a Presidential nomination convention took possession of the audience, and many curtain calls and much applause brought forth graceful speeches from Constantin Stanislavsky—one in French and another in Russian—and also a charming speech from Madame Kipper-Tchekova spoken in English.

Stanislavsky's formal farewell through the press was a warm and grateful expression of thanks to the American people for their hospitality during the company's two-season visit.

New York Stage Notes

NEW YORK, May 13.—"The Flame," from the German of Hans Mueller, will have its production by Jane Cowell in Boston, June 2.

Joseph Regan, Irish tenor, has been signed by Augustus Pitou for a term of years.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—TONIGHT—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

POPS—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

ST. JAMES—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

BOSTON STOCK COMPANY—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

"IN LOVE WITH LOVE"—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

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COPELEY—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BLAYDS—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

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TREMONT TEMPLE—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

LAST CRUSADE—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

WITH ALLENBY IN PALESTINE AND ARABIA—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

6 months in New York and London—44th St. Theatre, New York. Mat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC COVERS DIVIDEND BY WIDE MARGIN

Small Prospect of Early Increase
in Disbursements, However
—Road Buying Equipment

That the Southern Pacific Company could have paid more than 6 per cent in dividends on its \$24,000,000 stock in 1923 is clearly shown by the pamphlet report for that period.

If the dividend had been increased to 7 per cent, as has been rumored for some time, the directors were considering, there still would have been a surplus equivalent to nearly 6 per cent on the outstanding stock. This would have been true even if the 7 per cent dividend had been paid throughout last year.

That the Southern Pacific management is not seriously considering such an increase or any increase in its dividend rate would seem to be indicated by the tone of Mr. Kruttschnitt's observations relative to various features of the general railroad situation.

While he does not refer even indirectly to the question of dividends he makes it quite clear that in his judgment, with which undoubtedly the directors coincide, uncertainty as to federal and state legislation must be cleared up before the railroads can be in a position to finance their requirements on a satisfactory basis, and in a satisfactory way. It goes without saying that until they can do the latter, conservative boards like that of the Southern Pacific will not seriously consider weakening the financial position of their company by increasing dividends. They will not do either as long as the volume of traffic is falling off.

Whoever attempts to calculate the earnings of the Southern Pacific for any period less than 12 months is to what they are equal to on the stock, will not get very far. The Southern Pacific management itself does not make up such figures for its own use. It makes them up only after the close of the fiscal year, and recently has incorporated them into the income account. That statement for 1923 shows a balance for that purpose equal to 12.94 per cent compared with 8.47 per cent for 1922.

How Dividends Are Paid
The fact is that Southern Pacific dividends are not paid out of earnings for a given period. All the surplus earnings applicable to dividends are put into the profit and loss account. Attention is called to the fact that in the report for 1923 that the dividends for that period were paid out of profit and loss. This has been the practice of the company for some years.

The report for 1923 shows that the Southern Pacific did not need to make such a large additional expenditure for maintenance of equipment, compared with 1922, as even smaller systems found it necessary to do, in order to carry out their part of the program for better equipment and facilities generally that was agreed upon at a general meeting of railway executives in New York a year ago this month.

Buying New Equipment
For maintenance the Southern Pacific expended only \$2,177,423 more on its equipment last year than it did the year before. This represents a percentage increase of a trifle more than 4.50 per cent. The increase in the maintenance of way and structures was \$4,429,688, or a little more than 12 per cent.

The Southern Pacific is going ahead with its maintenance of equipment and roadway program this year, and has already contracted for a large amount of new equipment. This shows that the management is looking forward to a good volume of business.

The Southern Pacific may not earn close to 13 per cent on its stock this year, as it did last, but it is expected that the net income for that purpose will be in excess of the 6 per cent now being paid.

NEW CORNELIA MINE MAY HAVE COPPER REFINERY

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 14 (Special)—The electrolytic leaching plant of the New Cornelia Mining Company at Cljo may be transformed into a copper refinery, this after it has served its use in handling the last of the oxide surface ores on which the company has been prospering heretofore, and which may be exhausted three years hence. At present, nearly all Arizona copper goes to New Jersey for refining.

New Cornelia now has ability for production of 92,000,000 pounds of copper per annum, from its leaching plant and the five-section mill just completed. This mill, originally planned as of 5000 ton daily capacity, has been put into full operation and proven capable of efficiently handling 7200 tons of sulphide ores a day. It has cost about \$5,000,000, but there is belief that a return from the investment will be speedily made, for the company is understood to have near the lowest tonnage cost of any within the United States.

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

Sales of securities at auction today were:
3 Waltham Bloch & Dye Wks. 75%, up 1%
7 Arcadia Mills 40%, off 5%
14 Winnimmett RR. 47
8 Boston & Revere El. St. Ry. 63%
13 East Middlesex St. Ry. 102%
10 Emerson Shoe 1st pt 101%, off 17%
15 Edison Elec. of Brooklyn 203, unchanged.
1 Eastern Machinery 23
6 Easthampton Gas 95%, off 3%
5 Turners Falls Pwr. & L. 107%, up 1%
650 Worcester Gas Light Co 31%
12 Springfield Gas Light 48
1 Essex Co. 193%, off 2
20 Wm. Whitman Inc. of 93, off 1%
3 Union Mills 45%, off 1%
3 Edison El. of Brooklyn 203, unchanged.
1 Eastern Leather 86
15 Lawrence Gas 142%, up 1%
1 State Theater, 37
3 Amn. Clue of 1923, off 1
50 Boston Pier-Long Wharf 154%, up 7%
1 Mass. Lge. Cos 6%, off 82, up 1%
15 Rte. Lowell El. L. Corp 58%, off 1.

MARLAND OIL EARNINGS
Marland Oil Company, including subsidiaries, reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of \$3,636,075 after expenses and taxes. After deducting \$72,237 for depreciation, depletion, and abandoned wells and leases, net income was \$3,563,837, equal to \$1.58 a share on 1,549,589 shares of stock. In the first quarter of 1923 net after expenses and interest was \$2,964,784 but before depreciation and depletion.

CALIFORNIA OIL PRODUCTION
LOS ANGELES, May 14—The four major fields in the Los Angeles basin produced 359,890 barrels daily during the week ended May 10, compared with 362,732 daily in the week preceding. Long Beach was the only field to show an increase, averaging 178,800 barrels daily, or \$100 higher.

A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR YOUR FUNDS

SECURITY: Appraised by the Lloyd-Thomas Company at a net depreciated value of \$2,467,911.06, or over three times entire bonded debt.

ASSETS: Net Tangible Assets after deducting all liabilities other than these bonds are \$3,351,284.58, or over \$4,400 for each \$1,000 bond of this issue.

EARNINGS: For the past eight years earnings have averaged almost three times maximum bond interest requirements.

SINKING FUND: A strong annual sinking fund will retire about 50 per cent of the bonds prior to maturity.

We recommend as a sound investment

The Hoopes & Townsend Steel Co.

First (Closed) Mortgage 15-Year

Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Due March 1, 1939

At 100 and Interest to Yield 7 Per Cent

Mail Coupon for Descriptive Circular

Hyney, Emerson & Co.

39 South La Salle St., Chicago
1st Wisconsin Nat'l Bank Bldg. 418-120 Burdick Arcade
MILWAUKEE KALAMAZOO

The information contained in this advertisement has been obtained from sources which we consider reliable. While not guaranteed, it is accepted by us as accurate.

HYNEY, EMERSON & CO.
39 South La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois
Please send me without obligation circular describing The Hoopes & Townsend Steel Co. First Mortgage Bonds.

Name _____
Address _____

AMERICAN COTTON GROWERS EXCHANGE HAS GOOD GROWTH

Already Has 250,000 Members
in 12 State Associations—1924
Contracts Total \$125,000,000

DALLAS, Tex., May 14 (Special Correspondence)—The American Cotton Growers' Exchange, a federation composed of 12 state association members, is planning for largely increased business for the coming year. The exchange, organized in 1922, has grown from 50,000 members to 250,000.

The first year it handled cotton valued at \$40,000,000, its second year nearly \$100,000,000, and this year the value of cotton contracted with its members is \$125,000,000. The exchange is handling as much as 20 per cent of the crop in some of the member states.

In an interview, L. F. McKay, national director of information, said: "The American Cotton Growers' Exchange plans to extend its membership greatly during the coming year. In 1923, it handled only about 10 per cent of the crop. Preparations are being made in every one of the cotton states to increase the amount of cotton handled. The exchange hopes within a few years' time to handle more than one-half of the crop."

"Plans for increasing the membership are being made that will bring in members as a result of studied, systematic work, which characterized the beginning of the co-operative marketing movement in the south."

The exchange is planning to extend its selling organization, so that there will be a more complete touch with the cotton consuming centers of the world. "It already has sales agencies in the following cities: Boston, Mass.; Atlanta, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.; Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; Paris, France; Bremen, Germany; Havre, France; Lille, France; Vienna, Austria; Italy, Zurich, Switzerland; Barcelona, Spain; and Osmaka, Japan."

"The exchange already has devised methods of handling cotton for the members that are saving thousands of dollars over the original plan. One interesting feature of our work probably will be the standardizing of methods of obtaining loans. Last year, we borrowed many millions of dollars, at varying rates of interest. The state associations expect to save a great deal of money during the coming year by reducing interest rates paid on borrowed money."

The exchange is preparing to move both its executive offices and its sales offices to Memphis, Tenn., some time during the month of July.

The following state associations are members: Alabama Farm Bureau Cotton Association, Arizona Pima cotton Growers, Arkansas Cotton Growers Co-operative Association, Georgia Cotton Growers Co-operative Association, Louisiana Farm Bureau Cotton Association, Mississippi Farm Bureau Cotton Association, Missouri Cotton Growers Co-operative Association, North Carolina Cotton Growers Co-operative Association, Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association, South Carolina Cotton Growers Co-operative Association, Tennessee Cotton Growers Association, and Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association.

TO PAY MEXICAN BOND INTEREST

NEW YORK, May 14—Despite the threatened withdrawal of Mexico from the debt agreement negotiated by Adolfo de la Huerta in 1922, international bankers are planning to continue interest payments on the bonds involved.

Approximately \$8,000,000 has been distributed on 35 per cent of the total and about an equal amount remains on deposit with the international committee. Completion of the first year's service on the remainder of the bonds is expected within a fortnight.

FEDERAL RESERVE REGULATIONS
NEW YORK, May 14—New regulations for check clearing and collection adopted by the Federal Reserve Board, have been forwarded to all member and non-member clearing banks of the New York district. No essential changes have been made from the rule laid down in 1920.

"BALLOONS" AID TIRE INDUSTRY

New Type of Casing Big Asset
to Concerns—Prices Are at
Last Fall's Level

AKRON, O., May 14 (Special)—Although tire production is beginning to taper in some divisions, this is only in line with seasonal manufacturing schedules, and there is marked activity in balloon tire making, the profits from which are said to be more than offsetting any lethargy in other directions.

Present optimism in the industry is based largely on excellent returns from this new type of casing, and most factories would be making more except for shortage of equipment. The Akron district is now producing about 15,000 "balloons" daily, an increase of about 2500 over the same period in April, and, as the greater part of this production is going straight into the hands of dealers and car manufacturers, it is not unlikely that the ticket on this type of tire will be increased, even in the face of reduced consumption for the regular cord and fabric casing.

An interesting sidelight on the balloon tire is seen in the demand it is making for rim steels, lumber for wheel spokes, as well as steel for cords and molds, the former equipment being required in the case of change-overs. At least a dozen of the more important car makers are adopting balloon tires as standard equipment.

To the balloon tire also is attributed the fact that the Firestone financial report for the half fiscal year ended April 30 will show a record for the corresponding period for 1923 when the figure, not publicly announced, was authoritatively placed at approximately \$6,000,000.

While all of the major tire companies have discontinued their third shifts in most divisions, practically no men have been dismissed, places having been found in other departments. Goodyear, in particular, is said to be busy in its mechanical and rubber heel divisions, while the two large concerns making golf balls report good orders.

A recent development in the purchase by Goodrich from the large British rubber manufacturers, Wood Milne Company, of their Ajax Lincolnshire works which the American concern says it will increase production at once, expecting to employ about 3000 hands. This departure is said to be based on the English predilection for British-made goods, and while a number of the major American rubber companies maintain plants in Canada it is thought that the idea of operating plants in England may spread to some other concerns here.

BOND OFFERINGS TODAY \$6,300,000

NEW YORK, May 14—New bond offerings today exceed \$6,000,000, the largest being \$2,500,000 Salpion County Coal Corporation first mortgage 6 1/2 per cent 20-year sinking fund gold bonds, Series A, at 94 to yield more than 7 per cent.

Others include \$1,000,000 New York and New Jersey joint stock land (New York, N. J.) 5 per cent bonds at 101 1/2, to yield more than 4.80 per cent to 1933 and 5 per cent to 1953; \$250,000 New Hampshire County (N. H.) 5 per cent coupon house gold bonds, priced to yield 4.75 per cent; \$422,000 Clifton (N. J.) 5 per cent coupon gold bonds, priced to yield 4.70 per cent; and \$150,000 North Carolina 4 1/2 per cent building bonds, at prices to yield 4.65 per cent.

The \$2,000,000 General Railway Signal Company first mortgage 20-year 6 1/2 per cent convertible gold bonds have been priced at 98 1/2, to yield 6.65 per cent.

BOSTON & ALBANY ORDERS CARS
The Boston & Albany Railroad has placed an order with the Osgood-Bradley Company of Worcester for 50 new, all-steel coaches, for use in suburban service. The total cost of the cars being over \$1,000,000. The first of these cars will be delivered in October.

ATLANTIC SUGAR CO.'S YEAR
Atlantic Sugar Refineries had net earnings of \$608,531 in 1923 compared with \$127,965 in 1922, but the profit and loss surplus was reduced from \$5,080,314 to \$4,467,840.

BRITISH FOOTWEAR ADVANCE EXPECTED

Higher-Leather Prices Forecast
Change—Shoe Imports
Increase

LONDON, May 14—The Federated Association of British Shoe Manufacturers have recently published a notice to the effect that the federation has had under consideration the increase in the cost of leather, particularly calf skins and lining leathers, and its effect on the production of boots and shoes. The communication goes on to say: "Buyers are informed that there must be a general revision of costings in order to maintain a due relation between manufacturers' costs and selling prices."

The cause of the advance is the increased cost of raw materials. Raw calf skins are about 2d. to 3d. a pound dearer than those of a year ago, and prices of box and willow calf have crept up by 3d. to 6d. per foot. Holders of American stock being very firm in quotations. Lining leathers—mainly sheep—have also been very dear for some time. 2d. per foot above old quotations, and certain grades of sole leathers have also advanced 1d. to 2d. per pound.

Such leathers as suede, patent and glacié have also advanced, and yet there has been so far no definite general advance on shoes, most manufacturers being content to substitute dry hide sole for wet salted stock, side and kip leathers for calf, and any sort of sheep split rebil for high-grade suede. All this was done to meet the views of retailers.

Whether the suggested advance will be put into operation is uncertain: British shoe manufacturers are a keenly competitive race. But recent failures have shown that shoes have been sold at prices well below cost of production. One great difficulty in enforcing advances will be, of course, where contracts have already been entered into at the opening of the year: since factors and jobbers are scarcely likely to approve any cancellation of contracts. Another cause for anxiety is the great increase in the number and value of imported shoes, these amounting to 52,363 dozen pairs (value \$18,665) for the first three months of 1924. The output is felt to be in excess of the demand, while it is thought by many that there is likelihood of a dump of imported shoes if prices advance, especially as with a Labor government in power pledged to free trade, no import duty on shoes can be looked for.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS
PHILADELPHIA, May 14—An Associated Press dispatch from Mexico City says that S. M. Vaclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, is there to arrange the sale to the Mexican Government of railway equipment to the amount of 20,000,000 pesos.

STEWART-WARNER'S QUARTER
Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation reports net profit of \$1,496,700 for the first quarter of 1924, equal to \$2.15 a share on its no par value stock, compared with \$1,827,873 or \$2.34 a share a year ago. Profit and loss surplus was \$13,964,345, a gain of more than \$4,000,000.

When Disaster Threatened

During the historic crisis of 1857, concerted action of the banks of Boston and other cities was needed, in order to avert widespread disaster.

The Records of the Directors of the Union Bank, under dates of September 25 and September 28, 1857, contain the following entries:

"Voted—That the President and C. Merriam be a committee to confer with the Banks of this city and any other parties who propose to render assistance to Messrs. A. B. and Co. by a loan to them and report such facts as they may ascertain."
"Voted—To loan A. B. and Co. Six Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars per week during the month of October."

On the same date that the loan to Messrs. A. B. and Co. was authorized, the Directors, after considering the condition of the Bank, voted that the Cashier be instructed to pay the usual dividend. Thus, in a time of commercial crisis as in time of war, the Union Bank demonstrated its ability to assist in the averting of a common danger and maintain a sound financial condition which has warranted the continuance of regular dividends without interruption since 1792. Such a record of performance entitles the Bank to the confidence of depositors today.

Chartered
1792

National Union Bank

Washington Street

Boston

Head of State Street

STUDEBAKER SALES NEAR RECORD HIGH

First Quarter Results Exceeded
Only by Corresponding
1923 Period

The Studebaker Corporation's net sales of \$25,603,491, and 23,435 cars were the largest for any first quarter in the history of the corporation, barring 1923, and had net profits been figured on the old basis of sliding scale discounts they, too, would have been the largest with the exception of last year.

These results are all that had been hoped for in this competitive year and so far as profits are concerned succeeding quarters will benefit greatly by the new accounting system which eliminates heavy retroactive charges in the third and fourth periods.

If Studebaker is able to effect the usual gain in sales production the second quarter that has been so marked a feature of its returns for the last two years, the statement for the half year should be stimulating and the \$16 dividend covered before the end of the third quarter. In any event, it is interesting to note that on the old accounting system profits in the first quarter this year of \$5,400,000 compare with only \$4,555,000 in the third quarter of last year when sales crossed the 40,000 car mark and with \$1,865,000 in the final quarter of 1923 when sales were 22,681 cars. The net profit for the quarter just ended was only 24 per cent less than for the full second half of 1923.

The following table shows the first quarter results for the last five years:

	Sales	Net Profit	Per Car
1924.....	29,435	\$5,400,000	\$230
1923.....	29,435	\$5,400,000	\$230
1922.....	38,311	6,170,971	42,378,454
1921.....	22,501	4,968,549	27,516,818
1920.....	11,620	2,110,578	18,475,271
1919.....	14,414	4,472,092	35,301,243

Some comment was aroused by the appearance of \$4,000,000 bank borrowings, the first floating debt to appear since the Studebaker balance-sheet since March 31, 1921. Cash and sight drafts dropped practically \$9,000,000, since Jan. 1 from \$20,181,000 to \$11,182,000 and inventories jumped \$9 per cent from \$19,754,000 to \$30,414,000. The inventory reflects a carry-over of 9000 finished cars and as these are currently worked off the position of the balance sheet should be considerably altered.

GENERAL MOTORS EMPLOYEES
The General Motors Corporation had 94,647 employees in March in its plants located in 35 cities in the United States, Canada and overseas, not including employees of Fisher Body Corporation and the Department of the Interior, prepared a decrease of nearly 7000 from February's total, but an increase of 5400 over March, 1923.

CHURCH CONSTRUCTION

Design—Engineering—Construction
We Specialize in Church Construction:

The combined facilities and experience of Union Discount Company, Inc., and its subsidiaries, make it possible for us to design and construct churches anywhere in the United States.

We can also render a valuable service in assisting churches to formulate their financial program.

UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY, INC.
SHAPE, BRADY & PETERLIN, Inc. OWNERS IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
50 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY

STEEL LIKELY TO EARN FAIR PROFITS

Corporation's Many Sources of
Income Should Help Bolster Earnings

NEW YORK, May 14—The United States Steel Corporation will operate at less capacity and deliver steel at a lower price average this quarter than in the second quarter of 1923. It is safe to say earnings will show a corresponding falling off from \$41,558,181 in the second quarter of last year.

In April, 1923, United States Steel operated at 93 per cent of capacity, in May 97 per cent and June 93 per cent. Operations in April of this year were 85 per cent, with present production 73 per cent. It is hardly likely that operations from now until June 30 will show much change for the better.

The falling off in operations alone would mean quite a shrinkage in earnings even on unchanged prices, but deliveries of steel products will no doubt be made on a lower price average than in April, May and June, 1923.

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK

INTEREST BEGINS
MAY 21
in this Mutual Savings Bank

26 WASHINGTON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

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The average price for eight leading steel products in April, 1923, was \$50.64. May \$50.16 and June \$51.17. The average price in April, this year, was \$56.57, and present price is \$55.97. It is not likely that the tendency will be upward from now to June 30.

Notwithstanding the many handicaps compared with a year ago, it is believed that the United States Steel Corporation this quarter can pay the regular dividend of \$1.25 and an extra of 50 cents, and then show a comfortable surplus.

Steel has many sources of income not directly identified with steel manufacture, and in the last few weeks has been more drastic than in the case of steel, and the latter will make a better comparative showing than competitors. Independent have not such great sources of income to draw upon.

The corporation will operate at a greater per cent of capacity and deliveries will be made on a higher average, due to the amount of business for future delivery on its books.

ATCHISON'S LOADINGS
CHICAGO, May 14—In the week ended May 9 Atchison Railway handled 31,311 car loads, compared with 34,005 a year ago.

UNEVEN PRICE MOVEMENT IN STOCK MARKET

Substantial Gains and Losses Are Registered—Sugars Weak Feature

Stock prices moved within narrow and irregular limits at the opening of today's New York market, but the main trend appeared to be upward. Steels and oils improved fractionally on short covering, but heaviness again cropped out in the sugar and rubber. Lulls Overland preferred dropped 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, a new 1924 low.

Rails were firm with Atlantic Coast Line moving up 1 1/2 in anticipation of special dividends. Payments at tomorrow's meeting of the directors.

Prices continued to point upward in the early trading. Atlantic Coast Line extended its gains to 3 points, and Louisville & Nashville moved up 2 1/2 to a new 1924 top at 94 1/2.

New York Dock common and preferred climbed 3/4 and 1 1/2 points, respectively, to new highs. In anticipation of increased earnings, likely to result from the extensive improvements planned for New York harbor. Gains of a point or so were registered by more than a dozen stocks, including Marland Oil, Stewart-Warner and Philadelphia & Reading.

Losses of approximately a point each were registered by Punta Alegre, Cuban-American and Cuba Cigar. The latter first named touching a new 1924 low at 53 1/2. Du Pont broke nearly 3 points to a new low at 115 1/2, and Lackawanna and Chesapeake & Ohio each fell back one.

Foreign exchanges opened firm.

Trading Grows Quiet

After the first batch of overnight buying and selling orders had been disposed of, trading quieted down, with price movements showing a withdrawal of regularity. Activity centered in the rail and coal shares, Philadelphia & Reading Coal extending its gain to 3 points, and Lehigh Valley and Reading rights each moving up 1/2 point.

Illinois Central also was pushed up a point. Early heaviness of Chesapeake & Ohio was attributed to speculative disappointment over the failure of the directors to increase the regular dividend.

Wilson Company common and preferred dropped to new 1924 lows at 5 1/2 and 20, respectively, and Punta Alegre and South Porto Rican Sugars extended their losses to 2 points each. Maxwell A. and U. S. Rubber first preferred also dropped a point or so.

Call money opened at 3 1/4 per cent.

Effective selling pressure against Baldwin, which ran off 1 1/2 points to 106 1/2, a new low figure for the year, and a acute weakness in a variety of specialties, causing a withdrawal of support which had been extended to the popular industrials in the early dealings and the whole market dipped.

American Can and United States Cast Iron Pipe were supplied freely, but General Electric, United States Rubber first preferred, Central Leather preferred and Associated Dry Goods, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron, however, continued to creep up, touching 47.

Bonds Advance

Heavy accumulation of U. S. Government obligations, several of which mounted to new 1924 high prices, imparted a firm tone to bond trading in today's early dealings. Virtually all classes of securities made moderate gains, with French and other foreign issues rallying as Wall Street readjusted its views of the recent election upset and adopted a hopeful attitude regarding the political situation.

Liberty third 4 1/2s advanced to 100 1/2-3/4, the highest 1 1/2 of the year and the best price ever recorded. Demand for high grade railroad bonds broadened, with Atchafalaya general 4s, Southern Railway 6s and others selling near year's top figures. Weakness cropped out in Virginia-Carolina 7s, which declined 2 points, to a new low of 54 1/2, and in sugar issues, which moved in sympathy with shares of these companies.

LESS CURTAILMENT IN STEEL MAKING

Some additional blast furnace and steel-making units have been put on the inactive list, but the curtailment is smaller than the preceding week, Iron Age says. Buying, notably light in pig iron and finished steel, yet here and there a seller reports orders at a better rate than that of 10 days ago. It would be easily possible without the attaching of significance to the change.

As a whole the steel industry is operating at about 60 per cent of capacity at the rate of 35,000,000 tons of ingots a year. In respect to prices, there is no indication of an effort at stabilization.

FIRM PRICES IN CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, May 14.—Wheat showed firmness early today owing to unfavorable crop reports from Illinois and adjoining states, and advances that strikes in Argentina had been renewed. Opening prices, however, were steady, and declined to 1/4¢ advance, with May 1 1/4¢, were followed by slight gains.

Corn, after opening at 1/4¢ off to 1/4¢ advance, June 1 1/4¢, sagged a little and then gained.

July 4 1/4¢, then hardened.

Turnips in hog values steadied the provision market.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, May 14.—Receipts, prices and conditions in yesterday's live-stock market were:

Cattle—Receipts, 7000; beef steers, 1000; yearlings, 1000; light to heavy, 1000; medium and heavy, 1000; stockers, 1000; 1 1/2 to 2 1/2-year-old, 1000; 2 1/2 to 3-year-old, 1000; 3 to 4-year-old, 1000; 4 to 5-year-old, 1000; 5 to 6-year-old, 1000; 6 to 7-year-old, 1000; 7 to 8-year-old, 1000; 8 to 9-year-old, 1000; 9 to 10-year-old, 1000; 10 to 11-year-old, 1000; 11 to 12-year-old, 1000; 12 to 13-year-old, 1000; 13 to 14-year-old, 1000; 14 to 15-year-old, 1000; 15 to 16-year-old, 1000; 16 to 17-year-old, 1000; 17 to 18-year-old, 1000; 18 to 19-year-old, 1000; 19 to 20-year-old, 1000; 20 to 21-year-old, 1000; 21 to 22-year-old, 1000; 22 to 23-year-old, 1000; 23 to 24-year-old, 1000; 24 to 25-year-old, 1000; 25 to 26-year-old, 1000; 26 to 27-year-old, 1000; 27 to 28-year-old, 1000; 28 to 29-year-old, 1000; 29 to 30-year-old, 1000; 30 to 31-year-old, 1000; 31 to 32-year-old, 1000; 32 to 33-year-old, 1000; 33 to 34-year-old, 1000; 34 to 35-year-old, 1000; 35 to 36-year-old, 1000; 36 to 37-year-old, 1000; 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**WOOL PRICES HOLD
UP WELL DESPITE
CLOTH SITUATION**

Some Weakness in London but
Brisbane Market Firm—
American Imports Off

The London wool auctions have followed a somewhat erratic course, during the current series. Prices on the better fine wools have been fairly well sustained, while the medium to low crossbreds have shown a tendency to weakness. Withdrawals have been heavy, so that it appears that prices have been sustained only by the refusal of holders to part with their wools at any reduction in value.

It is evident, among other things, that the European trade is carrying a heavy financial burden at the moment. Yorkshire is well supplied for present and near future needs with raw material. The Bradford topmakers for the most part are said to be unusually well stocked with medium to low crossbred wools, in anticipation of a "pinch" in supplies later on. This fact, undoubtedly accounts for the easier tone in these wools in London, although the home trade still is the big buyer of such wools as are sold.

Bradford Quiet, Brisbane Firm.
This week has injected a new element into the situation, namely, the French elections and the fall of the Poincaré ministry. European merchants, especially those from the Continent, are not a little disturbed over the political change in France, and the London auctions yesterday very clearly showed the effects of this event in an even more uncertain movement of the market.

The Bradford market has remained quiet. Prices on tops for the most part have remained firm, combers refusing to break prices even in the face of London weakness. Spinners and weavers, on the other hand, have preferred to wait-out the market and have therefore been working on old commitments of raw materials, pending a more clear tendency in prices for the raw materials.

The Brisbane, Australia, sales closed on Thursday with prices holding very firm throughout the series. Good combing 60-74s wools were costing in the range of \$12.50 to \$12.75, clean bales landed in bond, while really choice lots were costing as high as \$12.90, according to some importers, on the basis of \$4.40 for exchange.

The new wools offered were clearer than the previous season's wools and there was a good selection of warp wools, which, however, were rather seedy and yellow, which characteristics are apt to be typical of wool which has been produced from well-watered pastures in this section. In years of drought, the wool is usually thin and more lacking in luster, because of the reduced vegetation, as well as being shorter in staple and more tender.

Germany a Fair Buyer.
French competition in Brisbane was conspicuously absent, apparently reflecting the imminent political upheaval. Germany was a fair buyer and England was also active, while Japan was kept busy with the wool. The inferior wools were a bit on the easy side. America bought little or nothing, although fair interest was shown in the Melbourne clearance sale of the previous week, so far as really good wools were concerned, and 500 bales or more are understood to have been taken for this side in that market.

The River Plate markets are practically devoid of wool, the last lot having gone with fair freedom to Europe, especially to Germany. American shipments of wool from Argentina for the season from Oct. 1 to April 1, amounted to 25,000 bales, while 358 bales, a total of 171,586 bales shipped to April 1.

It is interesting to note the sharp falling off in wool imports to this country. The last year's Government reports covering the nine months ended March 31, just issued, show that the total imports of wools suited to clothing requirements amounted to 233,000,000 pounds compared with 233,000,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1923.

From Argentina, whence the United States imported 64,000 pounds alone last year, the United States had imported only 20,000 pounds in the nine months ended March 31, and from Australia, whence the United States imported about 45,000 pounds last year, this country had imported only about 26,000 pounds this year, although late season purchases probably will increase the final figures for Australia slightly.

In the domestic market, the outlook is still clouded. Wool merchants feel a bit more hopeful concerning the future than they did, although there is evidently nothing in the goods market situation to inspire any great amount of confidence. On the contrary, business in piece goods seems to drag along in a very erratic and discouraging sort of way. A little apert in cents at a time is quickly succeeded by dullness again, and there is little hope held out now that the heavyweight season will afford much cause for rejoicing, especially to the worsted branch of the business.

Fine Wools in Favor.
There is some expectation, however, that the lightweight season may be a considerable improvement over that of a year ago. The season may start earlier than last year, and the business which has been done lately in the market here has evidently been in anticipation of lightweight manufacturing, rather than because of repeat orders on heavyweight lines.

Spinners and combers are not able to make any better prices, although they have been doing some business in a moderate manner. Fine wools, both here and in the west, have found more favor, especially with the worsted trade. Prices for wool in the eastern seaboard this week seem still to be slightly "against the seller."

Buyers in the bright wool sections is reported this week as more general. From 40 to 45 cents is being paid for fine and medium clips in Ohio, mostly on the lower basis, the higher price range being for second-hand lots, while the price to the farmer is about 40 cents. Prices in other states adjacent are about on the same basis.

In the territory states, the big event of the week has been the final sale of the Jericho pool in Utah to Hollowell, Jones & Donald, Boston, at 42 cents, after the growers' committee last week rejected a high bid of 40 cents at a sealed bid sale, and another Boston house had allowed a subsequent option at 43 cents to lapse. This is the largest single pool in the country, and its sale has recently been the signal for extended and more rapid buying throughout the entire west. This purchase would seem to indicate a clean basis, landed Boston, of \$12.00 to \$12.25 for fine and medium clips of fairly good sample and character.

**LONDON MARKET
IRREGULAR AND
TRADING QUIET**

LONDON, May 14.—The stock market today was irregular and business was small. French loans were steadier on organized support. Gilt-edge issues were mixed.

Industrials were firm in spots. Oils moved upward from an oversold condition. Rubbers were dull. Diamond issues were firmer. Kafrs were colorless.

Home rails were strong, South American rails were unsettled. Rio Tinto was 32 and Hudson's Bay 5 1/2-16.

Settlements were made on the opinion that underlying conditions are improving. It is believed the result of the French election promises a more rapid solution of Europe's problems.

POWER BONDS' POSSIBILITIES
Convertible Issue of Northern States Selling Near Conversion Parity of Stock

In the bull market which began in the summer of 1923 and which culminated a year ago or has not yet culminated, according to one's viewpoint, there were a number of convertible bond issues which showed their holders' sublimity in anticipation of a "pinch" in supplies later on. This fact, undoubtedly accounts for the easier tone in these wools in London, although the home trade still is the big buyer of such wools as are sold.

The bond in question, Northern States Power 6 1/2%, 1933, is convertible into common stock of that company on the basis of \$100 value notes into \$25.00 cash for each share of stock. The stock currently sells around 99. As there is only \$6,170,000 common stock of this \$119,000,000 company in the hands of the public, a slight gain in earnings power may easily be reflected in rapidly advancing quotations for the stock.

Northern States Power is the principal subsidiary of Standard Gas & Electric, which owns a controlling interest in the common but leaves a substantial minority in the hands of the public. The company serves the greater part of the State of Minnesota, a large part of the State of Wisconsin and the two Dakotas.

Despite agricultural depression in this region in the last two or three years the company has made steady progress. The Wisconsin properties were acquired last year through purchase of all the common stock of the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Company. Another important acquisition in 1923 was the water power of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company in Minneapolis.

\$8 Dividend Rate Justified.
Funded debt of the company was swelled by these acquisitions and consequent financing to a total of \$74,558,000 at the end of last year. This included the \$10,000,000 convertible 6 1/2% per cent notes. Funded debt is followed by \$38,434,000 preferred stock of Northern States Power and Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power and the \$1,170,000 common, all on a dividend basis.

The common stock is on an \$8 dividend basis. The rate is fully justified by earnings power. Last year net after all charges, including depreciation and an appropriation for amortization of debt discount, and preferred dividends was about \$7.40 a share on the outstanding common stock.

For the twelve months to February 29 last earnings were running 13 per cent ahead of the corresponding period a year previously so that the trend is still upward.

**HARDWARE MARKET
IS VERY QUIET**

The Hardware Age, in its weekly market summary, says:
Business in the hardware market continues on a hand-to-mouth basis, although there is a consistent flow of small orders. Manufacturers of many lines are reported to have curtailed production in order to prevent a surplus of manufactured goods.

Price concessions are reported in many quarters, although manufacturers of major lines and many of the large wholesale houses are attempting to maintain current prices in order to stabilize the market.

The belief that business will take a turn for the better a mid-year seems to be crystallizing in different sections of the country. This belief is apparently based on the assumption that through the influence of a scarcity of many commodities, and a clearing of the political atmosphere, following a convention, buyers will be inclined to make more liberal future commitments.

**AMERICAN CAN TO
EXPAND IN HAWAII**
of the pineapple-canning industry in Hawaii brought about the establishment by American Can of two plants, one in Honolulu and the other in Hailu, for the manufacture of cans. These two plants will have total output this year of approximately 140,000 cans.

Since the beginning of the pineapple industry in Hawaii about 25 years ago, more than 1,000,000 cans have been manufactured here by American Can. An expansion of the pineapple acreage to more than double what it is now will take place in the next few years, according to present plans. To meet this demand, plants of the American Can Company will be enlarged from time to time.

**TEXAS & PACIFIC
MAKES FINE FIRST
QUARTER SHOWING**

Movement of Large Winter
Wheat Crop Aiding South-
western Roads

The recovery in earning power by some of the southwestern roads has been remarkable. Texas & Pacific Railway's showing for the first quarter being among the best. The most auspicious circumstances which has confronted it in several years, and with indicated earning power of a substantial balance for the common, after allowing for fixed charges and dividends on the new 5 per cent preferred stock to be outstanding.

The explanation for the better showing on the part of the southwestern roads no doubt is the contribution of the great part to the fact that the last year could not be considered normal and this year these roads are just getting into their stride.

The movement of a large winter wheat crop is helping out considerably, whereas last year, this crop movement was negligible, due in part to labor troubles which prevented harvesting. Texas & Pacific in the first quarter showed net operating income of \$1,216,000 compared with \$58,000 for the 1923 period.

While the same ratio of improvement over last year logically cannot be expected to continue in the later months of the year, allowing for seasonal variations, it is indicated that the road this year should easily be able to exceed the receiver's estimate of what would constitute 1924 earnings.

Receivers in submitting the reorganization plan last year estimated that net income available for interest charges for 1924 would approximate \$6,000,000, whereas this item in 1923, as shown by the annual report, was \$5,400,000, or \$600,000 better than the estimate for 1923 and within \$200,000 of the estimate for 1924.

The 1923 figures showed \$5.67 a share on the common stock, after allowing for the full 5 per cent dividends to be paid on new preferred stock, to be outstanding when the plan is put into effect.

The first quarter figures for 1924 show that the road in the poorest months of the year has earned 60 per cent of its full year's current earnings, charges, not making allowance for the new preferred to be outstanding.

The receiver's estimate of earning power for 1925 was net income for interest charges of \$6,000,000, or about \$8 a share on the stock. On the basis of the showing for the first quarter, the road has gone a long way this year, of approximating the estimated showing for 1925.

MONEY MARKET
Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate—1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Outside com'l paper—4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Year money—5 1/4% 5 1/4%
Customers' currency—5 1/4% 5 1/4%
Individual cus. col. loans—5 1/2% 5 1/2%
Bar silver in New York—65 1/2c 64 1/2c
Bar silver in London—33 1/2d 33 1/2d
Bar gold in London—100.00 100.00
Mexican dollars—49 1/2c 49 1/2c
Canadian ex. dis. (%)—12.25 12.25

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges—Boston New York
Year ago today—\$70,000,000 \$72,000,000
Year ago today—\$80,000,000 \$80,000,000
Year ago today—\$100,000,000 \$100,000,000
F. R. bank credit—27,443,337 69,000,000

Acceptance Market
Spot, Boston delivery
Prime Eligible Bank—3 1/2% 3 1/2%
60 day—3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Under 30 days—3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Less Known Banks—3 1/2% 3 1/2%
60 day—3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Under 30 days—3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Eligible Private Bankers—3 1/2% 3 1/2%
60 day—3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Under 30 days—3 1/2% 3 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:
Sterling—Current—4.87 1/2 Prev. 4.86 1/2 Parity 4.86 1/2
Demand—4.87 1/2 Cables—4.86 1/2
French franc—0.084 0.084 1/2
Belgian franc—1.770 1.771 1/2
Dutch guilder—1.770 1.771 1/2
Swedish krona—1.383 1.381 1/2
Norwegian—1.383 1.381 1/2
Danish—1.383 1.381 1/2
Portuguese—206.00 206.00
Greek—206.00 206.00
Argentine—206.00 206.00
Brazil—1.100 1.100
Polish—1.100 1.100
Hungarian—1.100 1.100
Yugoslavian—1.100 1.100
Czechoslovakian—1.100 1.100
Rumanian—1.100 1.100
Shanghai—1.100 1.100
Hong Kong—1.100 1.100
Bombay—1.100 1.100
Yokohama—1.100 1.100
Uruguay—1.100 1.100
Chile—1.100 1.100
Peru—1.100 1.100

COMMODITY PRICES
NEW YORK, May 14 (Special).—Following are the cash prices for some commercial products:
May 14 1924 1924 1924
Wheat, No. 1 spring 1.43 1.43 1.43
Wheat, No. 2 red 1.23 1.23 1.23
Corn, No. 2 yellow 85 85 85
Oats, No. 2 white 58 58 58
Flour, Minn. pat. 6.40 6.40 6.40
Lard, prime 11.20 11.20 11.20
Pork, mess 25.00 25.00 25.00
Beef, family 18.00 18.00 18.00
Sugar, gran. 24.13 24.13 24.13
Iron, No. 2 Phil. 24.13 24.13 24.13
Silver—65 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2
Lead—46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2
Tin—13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
Copper—15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
Cotton, Mid. Upland 13.15 13.15 13.15
Steel billets, Pitts. 40.00 40.00 40.00
Zinc—62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

HELPFUL RELATIONS
Many persons who are beneficiaries of Trusts which we administer have made the pleasant discovery that we do not limit the duties of a Trustee to the successful administration of its financial affairs.

The maintenance of cordial and helpful relations with beneficiaries we consider one of the most essential of the duties of our trust officials.

What we offer in Trust service is interestingly told in our Booklet.

Send for our Booklet No. 161
"Concerning Trusts and Wills"

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
BOSTON
52 Temple Place 17 Court Street 222 Boylston St.
Member of the Federal Reserve System

**STEEL OPERATIONS
IN CHICAGO LOWER**
Consumption, However, Greater Than Apparent—Scrap and Melting Steel Moves Up

CHICAGO, May 14 (Special).—Iron and steel production in this district has receded further with three steel works blast furnace stacks blown out in the last week and one merchant stack scheduled to go out in a few days. Producers are endeavoring to keep operations apace with shipments, and from 70 to 75 per cent of the steel ingot capacity of this district is now employed, compared with 75 to 80 per cent a week ago.

Consumption of iron and steel actually is much greater than present market conditions indicate. Business is extremely spotty, one day going almost full and another being almost down. On the basis of pre-war capacity, the iron and steel production of today would be more than 90 per cent. This condition also is accentuated by the fact that buying is done for much shorter periods than before the war.

Scrap iron and steel prices have advanced for the first time in three months. Dealers are bidding against each other for material. Some "shorts" are covering.

Railroad scrap offerings have brought surprisingly high prices from dealers. Heavy melting steel is now \$13.75 to \$14.25, delivered, a rise of 40 cents a ton. The Illinois Central Railroad has refused bids of \$15.50, delivered Chicago, for melting.

The minimums on steel sheets now appear to be 2.50 cents, Pittsburgh, for blue annealed, 3.65 cents for black and 4.80 cents for galvanized. Producers are endeavoring to hold soft steel bars at 2.35 cents, Chicago, and structural shapes and tank plates at 2.45 cents. Demand is light.

Specifications for the hopper car portion of the Chicago & Ohio Railway order for 115 cars are being revised, but the steel schedules should be completed this week. A Louisiana oil tank and a Texas pipe line proposal are expected to produce orders for 16,700 tons of plates shortly.

Northern malleable and foundry iron continue at \$23, furnace, but this level still is untested. Railroads are specifying heavy gauge track fasteners. Contracts. Orders for wire and wire products are numerous but small in the aggregate.

Less than 2.30 cents, Chicago, could be done by attractive business, in part iron. On 160 tons of cast iron pipe the city of Chicago has received prices of \$55, delivered, on 6, 8 and 12-inch sections and \$57.20 delivered, on 30-inch pipe.

DIVIDENDS
Dartmouth Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 on the common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 12.

Cumberland Pipe Line declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 12.

Northern Pipe Line Company has declared a dividend of \$3 a share, payable June 1 to stock of record May 12. The previous three dividends on this issue were \$5 a share, the last being paid on Jan. 15.

Standard Textile Products has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the "A" and "B" preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Hocking Valley declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 12.

Chesapeake & Ohio declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 12.

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PARIS, May 14.—Instructing the French Minister of Finance to take any necessary measures to protect the franc from further depreciation, the French Cabinet was aware that the \$100,000,000 Morgan credit still was available for the purpose. Interest close to the Bank of France, however, do not believe this fund has been drawn upon.

WRIGHT AERO PROFITS GAIN
Wright Aeronautical Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1924, net earnings \$65,173 after taxes, compared with \$41,578 in the first quarter of 1923.

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806 FRANCIS

THE HOME FORUM

Gabriela Mistral in Her Poetry

THE soul of a poet may be more eloquent than his words. This is true of Gabriela Mistral, ten years ago an obscure country school-teacher of Chile, now known and loved wherever the Spanish language is spoken.

Gabriela Mistral is the pen-name of Lucila Godoy Alcayaga. Shy and retiring to an uncommon degree, she probably never would have let her poems see the light; but a friend, without her knowledge, sent a group of her sonnets to the "Floral Games"—a sort of literary tournament that has come down to the Spanish-speaking people of Chile from the Middle Ages. They were received with a tempest of enthusiasm, and were copied into practically every literary magazine in the Spanish tongue. The author was called from her little country school to a larger school in Santiago. When she left home to give a course of lectures on educational and literary subjects at the University of Mexico, her journey all along the route was like a royal progress.

She resisted all persuasions to collect her poems into a volume, until about two years ago, when she yielded to the entreaties of the Association of Spanish Teachers of the United States, and allowed the book to be brought out by the Instituto de las Espanas en los Estados Unidos, under the supervision of Professor Federico de Onis of Columbia University.

Gabriela Mistral's aspirations are voiced in the "Hymn to the Tree," in which the poet prays to be like the tree in serenity, in a soft influence comparable to its broad shade and "nimbus of fragrance"; in its lavish outliving and manifold productiveness—the tree being a giver not only of fruit but of wood for building, of soothing gums and "wondrous resins," perfumed breezes and sheltering foliage—a support for the wild vines, and full of the songs of birds.

Give me a leafage broad and thick,
To meet the need of all who roam—
Who in the human forest vast
Have found no branch to be their home!

Tree that, where'er thy strong trunk
stands
On hill or plain, in every place,
Takest the self-same attitude
Of sheltering and protective grace!

So may my soul, in each estate—
Youth, age, joy, grief, whate'er
befall—
Still hold the self-same attitude
Of love unchanging, love to all!

In "The Oak" she compares a noble teacher to an oak: "A glorious oak with fragrant shade, over whose rugged boughs climbs a blossoming myrtle. In it millions of larks have learned to sing, and have scattered

to all the winds, to fill the skies with charm. O strong oak, the weight of the nests has not exhausted you; you never think of shaking off the sweet load. Your sensitive leaves have never quivered with any anxiety except to be broad and thick, so as to be able to give shelter."

"La Mistral" has written many poems about children, and especially

Were you ever on the prairie after sunset,
When the brilliant sapphire day
turned amethyst,
And the carpet, zephyr-tread,
Blur of Texas hue farspread—
Held blue bonnets by the vernal
colorist?

Prairie Color at Twilight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you see the violet-blue of distant shadows
Lying dim in twilight's hyacinthine light,
And the purpling of the sky
From a flawless lazuli
Line with lilac misty veils the laggard night?

If an artist, then you carried home a picture,
If a poet, now your heart repeats a song.
If a lover—ah, you knew
That you loved the prairie, too.
If a stranger, then you will come back ere long!

Hazel Harper Harris.



View of the Observatory of Arcetri, From the Top of the Torre del Gallo

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Galileo at Arcetri

AS ONE climbs the hill out of Florence, on the way toward Arcetri and its Observatory, one soon comes to a reminder of Galileo in the little house on the Costa San Giorgio where the great astronomer lived for a time, and where he was visited by the Grand Duke Ferdinand II. But it is as we climb higher that the association with him grows stronger, until we reach the Villa of the Gioiello at Arcetri itself, where he spent the last eleven years of his life, a prisoner and exile, and the ancient Torre del Gallo (Tower of the Cock) where he carried on his studies and looked out upon the stars.

This old building, now the property of the antiquarian Bordini, belonged originally to the Galli, a Ghibelline family, and was rebuilt in 1286. One of its more recent owners, Count Galilei, restored it in the style of the fourteenth century, and collected here various relics of Galileo, including several autographs, one of his portraits by Sustermans, and the original letter in which the Inquisitor of Florence gave notice to the Archbishop of Galileo's condemnation. In those days to have and to diffuse knowledge in advance of one's fellows, to say that the earth moved instead of standing still, was a dangerous thing, bringing condemnation as a heretic; and Galileo paid for his advanced learning with years of imprisonment under the displeasure of the church. But he continued his studies with some few faithful students, and here at Arcetri, received the visit of the young John Milton, at that time traveling in Italy and eager for intercourse with this enlightened thought.

Galileo had already, in the beginning of the century, established the Academy of the Lincei for the pursuit of his studies; and his students later continued the work, founding in 1657 the Academy of the Cimento, which was followed shortly after by the establishment in 1663 of the Royal Society in England, and in 1666 of the Academy of Sciences in Paris.

In the Museum of Physics and Natural History near the Porta Romana in Florence many valuable relics of these early studies of Galileo and his disciples have been preserved, including two telescopes, one of wood, and one of cardboard lined with skin, said to have been used by Galileo himself and by the Academicians of the Cimento in their studies, together with many other instruments.

But it is up at Arcetri, where the modern Observatory rises not far from the old Torre del Gallo, that the work of these early students is being carried forward; and here the scope of the work which has been going steadily on for many years is being enlarged and extended by the construction at the present time of a tower telescope similar to the one in use at Mount Wilson in America, and the first to be erected in Europe.

The new solar tower contains a fixed vertical telescope twenty-five meters long, and an underground chamber or spectroscopy room nine meters deep, and a spectroheliograph with all its relative mechanism and

apparatus, affording means for the study of many and enthralling problems.

When one recalls to what Galileo attained with such rudimentary instruments, only recording his observations by the patient drawing day by day of the marks on the sun as they appeared to his own eye, one realizes how immense an advance has been made in astronomical science and how great is the debt we owe these earlier seekers after knowledge, that, through persecution and ridicule, and with pitifully inadequate means, they did that pioneer work which prepared the way for these later students. It seems peculiarly fitting that the first telescope of this perfected model to be erected in Europe should be on that hill from which, three centuries ago, Galileo scanned the heavens.

St. Moritz at Christmas

When first you come to St. Moritz your earliest impression is of a place where the whole world, the men and women and children of every race and nation, are at play. Schoolboys have come again, and it is recess time, with only pleasure at stake. But it is a wholesome pleasure, amid snows that seem to gleam in a summerlike sun as no snows gleam anywhere else, in an air so clear that the mountain-sides seem but a step across the valley, and with a spirit abroad whose cheer and whose airiness are not to be denied.

At Christmas time St. Moritz is at its splendid best. Age and youth frolic together, distinctions of every sort have lost their significance. Youth is renewed, age holds nothing of gravity as, side by side with childhood, it climbs the hillside and plods the snowy pathways. Sixteen and sixty laugh and are joyous together, clad for the out-of-doors, happy in equal measure.

St. Moritz sees no "green" Christmas holidays. Through all of December the snow has drifted softly and gently down over the mountain peaks and into the matchless valley and across the frozen lake, until there is store sufficient to endure until the damp winds of March bring to an end the season of "winter-sport." Hockey and curling rinks are ready, bob-sleds are lightning swift with their paths of gleaming ice and high sides of frozen snow, and the lake has been swept clean for the sleigh races. The world-famed "Cresta run" awaits the daring champions of the "skeleton" sleds from every land. And none but the skilled may dash down its three miles of length, at a speed sometimes reaching one hundred miles an hour, while breathless admirers line the snowy embankments.

In flashing glory of green and white, and under turquoise skies, sits St. Moritz; and, alighting from your electric train to seek some hillside pension or vast hostelry with its luxuries of Paris or New York, you will feel as if a magic wand had been waved over you. Truly say the Swiss, "Not to know St. Moritz is not to know Switzerland," for it epitomizes all that is fairlike and entrancing, all that is majestic and glorious, in the scenery of the world's wonderland. And rarely does the sun hide his face about these high valleys of the Engadine, that face

True Responsibility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY earnest men and women working for the betterment of themselves and the world have found their light nearly submerged, their spontaneity and enthusiasm almost destroyed, by a burdened sense of personal responsibility. This sense is often looked upon by some mortals as a virtue; but no phase of error seems more completely able to darken and confuse. An awakened search often reveals a false assumption of responsibility as the reason for an otherwise unaccountable joylessness and depression.

This error presents itself in several ways. Taking upon oneself the responsibility belonging to another is very common, and is often apparent in home and church, and in the social and business worlds. It darkens one's own thinking, and deprives others of the opportunity to grow and serve. That this is not a new state of affairs is seen by studying Moses' experience, as given in Exodus. Through his years of learning to know God, he had reached the place where he could greatly help and wisely advise his people, but he allowed much routine work to monopolize his time. When his father-in-law, Jethro, recognized this, he immediately evolved a plan of action by which much work could be delegated to others. Thus Moses let go much that was of minor importance, and was left freer to grasp God's greater revelations, so essential to men. We may be sure that this resulted in increased spiritual growth and unburdened joy for him, as well as for those who were given an opportunity to work.

Another closely related effort of error seems that of so filling thought with little affairs that the vision of spirituality becomes dimmed or restricted. In Jesus' day Martha came to him complaining at what she considered Mary's neglect of household affairs, and Jesus rebuked her, saying, "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things: but one thing is needful: and Mary hath chosen that good part."

Christian Science clearly reaffirms Jesus' words; and many times the young student has to choose, as did Mary, between two courses of action, even in small daily affairs. The housewife may have to decide between leaving a temporarily disordered house or missing a Wednesday evening testimony meeting. The methodical man may find it necessary many times to revise his usual order that he may do the more important work of studying and hearing the truth. Disorder is not scientific; neither is a lost opportunity

to learn the provable truth through which alone men can demonstrate infallible, orderly accuracy, intelligent system, and dominion over every phase of mistake, materiality, and evil. We have to choose in each individual case the lesser evil, the more important good, knowing that many wise and consecrated decisions will eventuate in a consecrated life. Let go then petty worries, responsibilities assumed which belong to someone else, the thought that nothing you do not attend to yourself will be properly done. Let us be sure that what is ours to do is done as perfectly as possible, relying on God in the doing of it. Our only responsibility is to reflect God, good, to express divine Mind. Doing that, we shall be manifesting order, freedom, intelligence, and joy. The one darkened by a sense of personal responsibility sees no joy to reflect. Only when the trusts in the Lord with all his heart, and leans not unto his own understanding, does joy appear.

The government must be left to divine Principle. If we are assuming any portion of God's responsibility, we are taking that which does not belong to us, and which must inevitably cause us trouble. No wonder we sometimes waken in the morning discouraged and dreading the day to come. Error will pile upon a mortal all the burden and responsibility he is foolish enough to assume; and unless he finds, through Christian Science, that he must assume none of it, he is apt to break under the load. What blessed freedom, what lightness, what confidence and joy, come with the realization that man's only responsibility is to express God, good! What bliss to face the day serenely, undisturbed by any of the day's necessities or conditions, because one has become a thinker such as Mrs. Eddy has reference to in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Pref. p. vi) when she says, "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings!"

Christian Science says then: Turn your problems over to divine Mind for solution; know that the Father doeth the works; know, too, that all day, as you strive to reflect God, your work will be done, mankind will be blessed, God will be served. Then, however strenuous the human demands upon your understanding may be, you will manifest increasing capacity, unfolding efficiency, growing wisdom, and sounder judgment, and always, in face of whatever problem, the joy which "no man taketh from you," the "peace of God, which passeth all understanding."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, by postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$0.75; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

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Cost of remitting to The Christian Science Monitor is as follows:

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The Artist in Edward MacDowell

How did it happen that this little Quaker, born in this Quaker home in the Quaker neighborhood, going perforce to the Quaker meeting-house, taught his first lessons by a Quaker father and a double-dyed Quaker grandfather, came to have tastes so different from the other Quakers? Why did he love music and drawing and bright colors and fairy-tales and wandering adventures? Where did he get his sense of fun that was one of the strongest qualities about him? Probably his parentage had much to do with it. Edward MacDowell came of a race of dreamers.

A mixture of Scotch and Irish, that was the MacDowell blood. . . . He came of a race that loved and yet dreaded the sea, and that made quick friends with nature.

Good Quaker though he was, once Edward's father himself had been a dreamer. When Mr. Thomas MacDowell was a little boy, he could draw and paint very nicely, as his son did after him, and he wanted dearly to be an artist. But Grandfather MacDowell, who was the sternest of all the stern pillars of the Friends' Church, would not hear a word of his son's becoming a painter. Nonsense! He was bound that Thomas should be a business man, doing "real work" in the world. . . . So with a sigh Thomas laid down his brushes and colors and finally became a business man, going to his office in the city every day. But he would much rather have been out of doors painting the fields and flowers and streams that he loved.

Probably this father understood well why his son should love fairy-tales and music and drawing-things. Probably that is why, as time went on, he grew less and less strict and was willing to let the boy enjoy his dreams in his own way. It was probably Edward's father who gave him his first taste of the country and green

fields, about which his mother cared little. For Thomas always loved outdoors, just as his son did, and was never so happy as when going on an excursion or picnic with his family to some country place in the neighborhood.

"What does thee think, Mother? Shall it be Spuyten Duyvel or Central Park today? Our little Edward has never seen Central Park yet. Let us go there. Will thee prepare a luncheon for us?"

We can imagine a holiday afternoon in springtime. Thomas MacDowell had been working in his office all the week and was hungry for green fields. Central Park seemed away off in the country from Clinton Street; though it is really only about three miles distant, and is now in the heart of the city that has grown up around it. The Park was just being laid out when MacDowell was a baby, eight hundred acres of open land enclosed behind iron fences, to be kept forever safe for those who love green spaces and open sky. . . .

They unbent old Whitey and turned him out to graze. They sat on the grass and picked dandelions. There were squirrels and birds, perhaps even a flock of sheep. By and by they ate their cold luncheon, which tasted better than food ever did under a roof. And the little boys ran around through the bushes and under the trees, shouting with happiness.

When the shadows lengthened, and it was time to hitch up old Whitey and jog back home, Edward said:

"I don't want to go home! I want to stay where the green fields and the trees are, and where the birds sing!"

"Thou must go home, Edward," his father sighed. For he, too, would have liked to stay. "Maybe some day thee will go to live in the country. But now we must return to Clinton Street. The Park will stay here always. Thee shall come again, my son."

With this promise the child had to be content for the time.—Abbie Farwell Brown, in "The Boyhood of Edward MacDowell."

The Seagull

O strong sea-sailor, whose flight lies over
The waste of waters, so wild and grey,
Borne on the breast of the sea, thy lover,
Child of the winds and as fleet as they!

When the crimson sun dips low in the west
To what far land is thy course ad-dressed?
Wooded by the storms, by the waves caressed,
Where wilt thou nest thee at close of day?

Nay, not there wouldst thou make thy dwelling,
Bird of the storms and mate of the sea;
Sweeter to thee the tempest swelling,
Storm and danger more dear to thee,
Shout of winds o'er the waters sweeping,
Crash of waves on the black rocks leaping,
These are the sounds that guard thy sleeping,
Child of the waters, wild and free.

—Norah M. Holland, in "When Half Gods Go."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1924

EDITORIALS

A Change in the French Viewpoint

IT IS an encouraging fact that during the electoral campaign in France, when abuse of other countries which have been associated with that country might have been expected, there have been, on the contrary, in spite of the heat and turmoil, only expressions of praise and of friendship heard in the press and in the public meetings. During the past few years the press in Europe has been to some extent responsible for the prevailing inharmonious relations which have existed between the various countries. When France and England, for example, could not agree diplomatically, a number of newspapers seemed to go out of their way to embitter their relations. Nor did America altogether escape.

In every country the press, which has the issues of war and of peace in its hands, is sometimes rather forgetful of the effect which might be caused by printed abuse. It is, therefore, all the more gratifying that the French press carefully refrained during the electoral period from doing anything which might unduly arouse national sentiment. The temptation to score electoral points by indulging in recriminations was repelled. It was as if the *mot d'ordre* had been given.

But it would have seemed to be much more difficult to give the *mot d'ordre* to the candidates of all kinds who were seeking, above all, to capture votes. Nothing has been more surprising, according to the evidence of the closest observers, than the restraint which orators placed upon themselves in discussing international affairs. This is a striking proof of the new desire in Europe for better understandings. Had the French elections been held a few months ago it is certain that the flood of vituperation against England would have been dangerous. But a change has come over the scene. Today Frenchmen, as a whole, are animated by the hope of happier international relations, and they realize that a good atmosphere between France and England is of supreme importance.

The fog which had settled upon the narrow Channel which lies between the two countries has been largely dispersed. There are difficulties to be overcome before the feud with Germany is brought to an end, but at any rate it is now generally accepted that the first step must be the unity of the Allies. Last year insults were being flung across the Channel. This year there is a mutual comprehension which not even the excitement of the electoral contest has been able to dissipate.

One of the most important associations which is working for the renewal of the Entente—the association which calls itself France-Grande-Bretagne—issued a notable manifesto laying stress upon the need of fraternity. It declared that, although it took no part in the party strife, it remained faithful to the "sacred cult of remembrance," and adjured the candidates to state that they were partisans of the Franco-British Entente. It asked the electors to vote only for those candidates who would subscribe to this policy upon which, it said, the peace of the world and the future of civilization depends.

There returned to Paris, just before the elections were concluded, General Taufflieb, Senator of the Bas-Rhin, from a visit to the United States. General Taufflieb affirmed emphatically that he came back with the impression that France must show herself to be more sympathetic toward other countries. He counseled his countrymen to treat Americans not as strangers but as members of the same family. France, he said, must, while having due regard to her own interests, remember that she is not the only country in the world. The tendency to isolation must be destroyed. He warned the Nation that the continuance of friendly relations between France and America largely depended upon the whole-hearted application of the fundamentals of the Dawes report.

These wise words have been heeded. There is a new consciousness that no country can live in the modern world by herself. She must consider the wishes of others. There is not the slightest doubt that this truth has been received into the minds of even those Frenchmen who have hitherto laid excessive emphasis on their own rights, without having regard to the possibilities, and to the rights of others.

Perhaps the most noteworthy fact about the French elections was the sense of conciliation which showed itself not only on platforms of the Bloc des Gauches but on platforms of the Bloc National. Only the Extremists took the exclusively national viewpoint. Moderation was the keynote of nine out of ten speeches. There was a marked expression of the French wish for a settlement. The mere counting of results and the scrutinizing of party labels does not convey an idea of the moral of the French elections. All the principal parties, and not just a single one, have declared themselves in favor of closer co-operation with the allies and associates of France and of the conclusion of a sound working arrangement with the German Government. If there is much work yet to be done, the consultation of the French people has, at any rate, prepared the way for its accomplishment. A new phase is now opening in international affairs.

By his special message to the Congress, urging the prompt enactment of a law revising the irrigation and land-reclamation laws, President Coolidge has directed public attention to the highly unsatisfactory results of some experiments in irrigation of waste lands in the western American states. As shown in the recent report submitted to the Department of the Interior by a committee of experts—which found that of \$143,000,000 expended on irrigation works, about \$27,000,000 had been wholly lost or wasted—the present system for repayment of the cost of these works is radically defective, and, if continued, will result in still greater

losses. In thousands of cases farmers who had taken up allotments of irrigated land have been unable to make the payments contracted for, and have abandoned their farms. In some instances this has been due to the nature of the soil, which has been found unproductive for the purposes to which it was devoted; while the difficulty of securing loans with which to purchase what is needed has been the chief obstacle to success in other locations.

That Government aid to huge irrigation projects may be wisely given is abundantly shown by numerous successful ventures, but there is an evident need for great caution in planning such enterprises. The farmers of the eastern, southern, and prairie states have, as a rule, been opposed to schemes for land reclamation involving enormous expenditures for water storage, and have been protesting against the policies followed during the past decade. They assert that there is an abundance of good fertile land in practically all regions of the United States which is either idle or cultivated to only a small part of its capacity. They also contend that, with present conditions of overproduction of most of the principal farm crops, and resultant low prices, there is no justification for taxing them for aiding to still further increase the supply. Under proper conditions of international trade outlets could doubtless be found for much of the existing surplus of farm products, but until the possible foreign consumers are in a position to pay for what they need, it would appear that there is something to be said for the viewpoint of the farmers who cleared, drained and improved their lands; and who are naturally opposed to the expenditure of public funds to increase competition in the domestic markets. Unless greater wisdom is shown in the selection of locations for reclamation works, there would seem to be grave danger that the past heavy losses may be exceeded in some of the many projects now being urged for Government favor.

AS THE time draws near for the holding of the national conventions in the United States at which party platforms will be enunciated and candidates for President and Vice-President nominated, it is casually announced that the so-called leaders of the two major parties are "completing their drafts of platform pledges to be adopted. There is thus indicated a somewhat naive assumption of finality, of the unquestioned acceptance of a power never intentionally bestowed. It is not even suggested that the electors of the country, who may be presumed to be vitally interested in the declarations to be made, are to have any voice in shaping the platforms.

Custom and precedent may be cited, of course, in support of the theory that the privilege of initiative and decision belongs to the party leaders. A political campaign must be mapped out and arranged, at some point, by tacticians, just as a military campaign is planned. Thus regarded, the unquestioned duty of the voters, who occupy the position of privates in the rear ranks, is to defend the cause in support of which they have chosen to enlist. But all this is upon the theory that the cardinal tenets which mark party divisions are so clearly defined and so well understood that a declaration of fundamentals cannot fail to express the convictions of the rank and file. Can it be assumed, particularly in the present campaign, that any faction of either the Democratic or Republican party is justified in declaring, in advance of the conventions, the irrevocable attitude of their parties toward the great issues which are presented?

Considerately viewed, the present occasion is one which offers an almost unique opportunity for conciliation and readjustment. That party unity which many thoughtful Republicans seem so greatly to desire cannot be achieved if the makers of the party's platform are to ignore the just demands of some faction or bloc whose spokesmen are to have no part in writing the platform planks. What, actually, should a party platform contain? Should it declare the ambitions of the few, or should it represent the hopes and desires of the many? It has been asserted by warm admirers of President Coolidge that "he is the platform of his party." But he can be this only as he represents or champions the fundamentals for which the majority of those rightly counted as adherents to his party's faith stand. Perhaps he has declared for and espoused these tenets so unqualifiedly as to entitle him to the privilege of formulating them as the basis of his party's faith. But at some time, and by some process, there must be a ratification of the form and substance of that creed. If in some way there could be this popular ratification at Cleveland, or if, by concessions as to form, there could be assured an unquestioned popular expression of the voters themselves in the pledges offered and the demands made, the November result would be awaited with less uneasiness.

ONE of the unpleasant traditions of ancient oceanography was the Sargasso Sea, within whose confines, ships, in the belief of old-time mariners, were lost. A powerful passage in a modern novel describes the adventure of a gallant navigator who extricates a treasure ship from the waste of this sea. He accomplishes his feat by discovering a current that existed unsuspected in the weed-choked watery waste and by drifting through its help out to the open, wind-blown sea.

A large part of the world is now drifting helplessly in just such Sargasso seas. Many millions of men are involved in processes of thinking and feeling that bode no good to the human race. Their thoughts are firmly held by a drifting waste of mental seaweed. In this imprisonment, an obstinate nationalistic or imperialistic state of mind, they are perishing as literally as ever did traditional mariners in the mythical Sargasso Sea.

Fortunately for the human race, navigators, including such forthright Americans as Dr. John R. Mott, are seeking a way for helpless ships of state out of these men-

tal, moral and political Sargasso seas in which nations are drifting without hope. The teaching which Dr. Mott and the other men and women like him are offering is very simple, and seems easily practicable. It is: "Stop thinking nationalistically and think internationally. Adopt the Golden Rule instead of the Iron Rule as your guide for thought and conduct." A representative of this newspaper, who saw and heard Dr. Mott in the Balkans, was deeply impressed with the objectivity and the pointedness of the message which he is delivering to war-worn Europe. Europe, however, has not yet ceased to think in terms that bring on wars.

But it is, happily, in an increasingly plastic mental state. Millions of men and women are beginning to realize that there must be a radical change in modes of thought if the current can be found that will lead Europe out into safe seas, blown by fresh, if boisterous winds.

Will these mental navigators, like Dr. Mott, enable the drifting national ships of state to find this current whereby they may extricate themselves from the cumbering weeds of destruction and sail out into the ocean of freedom? The fact that the navigators are working hard and with eager confidence is in itself a hopeful sign.

THERE was recently carried on in New York City, according to accounts, a series of contests to determine who among the many thousands of boys there is the most proficient in the art of coaxing melodies from a harmonica.

When the Harmonica Players Compete

It is a new form of rivalry, so far as is generally known, but it lacks none of the interesting accompaniments which attract crowds to trials of skill between expert marble shooters and vacant-lot baseball players. It would be interesting to have it stated just what are the points of excellence which were considered and what the degree of proficiency demanded to entitle the victor to the prize or diploma awarded. Perhaps it would be equally interesting were it announced what qualifications must be possessed or claimed by those called in to judge between the contesting harmonica blowers.

No doubt the standards have changed, somewhat since the days when dancing parties at country picnics moved through the mazes of quadrilles until the small hours of the morning to the none too carefully measured cadences of a mouth-organ manipulated by some ambitious though possibly not pudding musical youngster. And on the farms also, perhaps among the hired hands, there was often one who showed precocious skill in that particular art. One recalls the thrilling rendition of "The Mocking Bird," of course with improvised variations, and the imitated call of the whip-poor-will. Harking back a little farther there may be recalled the soothing melody of "Sweet Belle Mahone," under the slow cadences of which a weary farm boy on a summer evening found it difficult to remain awake. Later came "My Grandfather's Clock," and still more recently the popular airs composed by Charles K. Harris and the more ambitious exploiters of catching harmonies before the advent of jazz.

The harmonica player throughout the generations since his favorite instrument displaced the ancient jew's-harp as a cheap and efficient broadcaster of melody, has mastered both the old and the new tunes. No doubt there have been discovered, since the days when those called as judges in the recent contest counted themselves as adepts in the players' art, many modern methods of manipulation and execution. These must be appraised and considered, perhaps by experts who are no longer expert. It is said that the champion will go to Washington commissioned to serenade the President. This, it is announced, is part of a plan to broaden the scope of the contest and to make it a national rather than a merely local affair. The ambitious hope of the promoters of the plan is to make, in time, the harmonica the national musical instrument.

Editorial Notes

IN A recent editorial commenting on the activities of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, the statement was made in these columns that at a hearing before a committee of Congress one of the witnesses was Henry S. Priest, who was described as "a St. Louis lawyer in the pay" of the association. A courteous letter from Judge Priest to the Monitor denies that he has any financial interest whatsoever in the work which he has been doing to cause "a modification of the Volstead Act and a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution upon which it is based." Judge Priest, after stating his objections to the methods by which it is attempted to enforce prohibition, which he says he desires as "a practical prohibitionist," says: "I have not asked or received, nor do I expect, one cent of compensation for any work I may do in this matter. We gentlemen of the bar, in public emergency, are quite as patriotic as those of any other profession." This correction is cheerfully made.

A PECULIARLY fitting tribute will be paid by America to a great Englishman, for his contribution to the fundamental law of the United States when in July a statue of William Blackstone is presented by the American Bar Association to Britain, on the occasion of the meeting of the association in London. The design and execution of the work has been entrusted to Paul W. Bartlett, the American sculptor, who is engaged upon it in his European studio. Judge Alton B. Parker, chairman of the committee which has this statue question in hand, in commenting on the meeting and the bequest said recently: "The gathering is the more interesting because the common law of the two countries is approximately the same. We cite their precedents and they cite ours." In the interests of world peace, also, it is opportune that all possible advantage should be taken of every occasion which can be found for cementing the bonds between the two great English-speaking peoples.

A Poet's Donkey, and Others

MADRID, April 29 (Special Correspondence)—This morning I am alone in my room. It has three white walls; the fourth is the blue sky which presses up against the window. On my table are books and sunlight. Gay teams of sunlight are treading across the book I am reading. It is the story of the ideal donkey.

All donkeys are not ideal. That is plain from the shouts from beneath my window. Doña Carmen, who sells oranges and chickens, has a voice that can be heard above the worry of all the traffic of the Cuatro Caminos, the yellow trams included. I can hear her now crying, "Anda! Anda! Oyee! Anda!" But her donkey refuses to go. As if having her orange stall blown down by a wind which jumped suddenly out of the Sierra was not enough trouble for a poor woman in one morning! I go back to my book.

After a while comes Carmen's voice again, "Antonio, Anda!" with a swing in the vowels as though she were wielding a hammer instead of a tongue. The donkey is evidently willing now; it is the husband who is the trouble this time. But Antonio cannot hold out long. Leaving his friend the knife-grinder, who is cutting the morning air to pieces with his squeaking machine, Antonio gets into the cart, shouts a determined, "Adios!" and off they trot. Soon they join that lumbering, squeaking, rattling, dusty procession of mule teams and donkey carts which passes the fountain at the Cuatro Caminos every morning between 10 and 11, on its way to the barren countryside of Castile.

Such a hot, tugging business it is to be in that procession. Donkey after donkey steps by, nimbly, resignedly, while his master trudges silently beside him or lies in the bottom of the cart asleep. None of the animals looks too well cared for; they are all unkempt and their elaborate harness, with heavy brass facings and a pair of jingling bells beneath the throat, seems none too comfortable. There are gaunt donkeys and shaggy ones; plump donkeys and cropped ones. All have those unspeakably plaintive eyes, mild wells of patient reproach. They are the most patient creatures in a country where exasperation is as futile and brief as a bubble, and where patience is more a necessity than a virtue, and speed never a thing greatly to be desired.

Breaking the monotony of the procession you will hear a jaunty hiss, and along canter a big donkey with yellow panniers of oranges slung across him and, sprawling somehow the whole length of the animal, its owner in a blue overall, patched corduroys and blue slippers, with a straw in his mouth. Or perhaps it will be another Carmen—they are all called Carmen, which is disappointing if you like the opera—with her son clinging on behind her. There is a mixture of absurdity, abandon and deadly earnest in these riders. To be dignified on a donkey must be almost impossible. And to the Spaniard nothing matters so much as dignity. The donkey would have his reward if he could only know how absurd his master looked with his legs sticking out as stiffly as the limbs of a scarecrow, and his slippers feet nearly rubbing the cobbles. Such a grave top-heaviness! Perhaps the donkey does know and brays stupendously at the joke.

It's a dog's life nevertheless. To wait for hours, while Carmen bargains and sells the goods from his back or from the cart, is asking something in humility from an animal. Antonio is easier to get on with, the philosophical animal has found, because he is away so often, and because, instead of taking part in the shouting, hardening giving and taking business of marketing, he goes off to talk with the knife-grinder, or the shrimp man, or the chestnut roaster, or the shoeblacks, or to console the doleful lady who cries the lottery tickets of the "mañana." Do you wonder the donkey is constrained to give his share to the world's noise, with the thinnest, shortest of "Hee's" and the most sonorous, bellicose, emptying of "Haw's"? It is such a sighing, such an arduous life!

So much pleasanter it is to have the blue sky pressing up against one's window, and to be reading of the ideal donkey, the poet's donkey, the happiest donkey in the world. For was there a happier animal than Platero? And was there a happier poet than Juan Ramón Jiménez, who wrote about him? Says the poet in his book, "Platero and I understand each other thoroughly. I let him follow his own whims and he always takes me where I want to go." Or again, "He is so like me that I have come to believe that he dreams the same dreams as I do." What lighter luggage could a donkey ask than a poet's fancies? On an Andalusian night, the bowl of the heavens brimming with stars, Platero and the poet pass the o'clock on the way home.

"Anything there?" calls the officer.

"See," comes the reply, "white butterflies." Those sacks of dreams, and they are the only exceptions, pass without paying the duty.

It was that night—or one like it—that the water Platero was drinking had stars in it. He went away, the poet says, across the yard, slowly and distractedly, between the tall sunflowers, one ear up and one down. His master was addressing the moon with a verse from an Italian poet. This was more than Platero could understand. He stared at his master and shook one ear. Seeing this had no effect, with a donkey's wisdom, he shook the other.

The poet used to go out into the fields and say beautiful things to Platero. One feels certain that Platero knew what the rightness and candor of a dulcimer note. Yet, though Platero was a poet's donkey, he kept his appetite intact. He seems to have known how to manage poets. He ate everything he was given, preferring mandarin oranges, grapes and figs. He liked to be petted, and although he looked only a silvery, cottony, boneless little fellow, he was really strong and taciturn as a stone. Country folk would stare at him open-mouthed, and then wag their heads in their queer Spanish way and say, "He has steel."

The poet has made a rare book about Platero and has called it "Platero y Yo." All the donkeys of Spain should bray their gratitude to the gentle donkey who inspired his master to say such musical things about donkeys and about the world. So noble and good is the donkey, says the poet, that of a good man one should say he is a donkey; of a bad donkey one should say he is a man! After that, away goes the poet into a delightful "midsummer madness" and tells Platero he is the friend of "the brook, of the butterfly, of the sun and the dog, of the blossom and of the moon; patient and thoughtful; melancholy and gentle, the Marcus Aurelius of the meadows"—and again, "I hear—sweetening all the valley of the vines, thy tender, mournful bray."

Down below my window I hear a thin "Hee" and a trumpeted, emptying "Haw." It is one of Platero's less fortunate, less melodious brethren.

Y. S. P.

A Timely Admonition

Interior by a committee of experts—which found that of \$143,000,000 expended on irrigation works, about \$27,000,000 had been wholly lost or wasted—the present system for repayment of the cost of these works is radically defective, and, if continued, will result in still greater